

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1542.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 3d.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—EXHIBITION at the GARDEN, June 3 and 4. Tickets at privileged prices can now be had by presenting Fellows' Orders or their Ivory Tickets at 21, Regent-street, S.W., where Schedules and full particulars can be obtained gratis.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, MANUFACTURERS' DIVISION.—No applications for space can be received after May 16. Intending Exhibitors should apply immediately to Mr. George M'EWEN, Horticultural-garden, Turnham Green, W.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENTS PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION this season of PLANTS and FLOWERS will take place on Wednesday next, May 29. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society, price 3d; or on the day of Exhibition, 6d. each.

ARTISTS' BEVOLENT FUND, for the sole Relief of Widows and Orphans of British Artists.—Patron—Her Majesty THE QUEEN. The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern THIS DAY, the 16th inst.

SIR ROBERT PEER, Bart., M.P., in the Chair. Supported by Sir C. L. Eastlake, A.R.A., Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., B. B. Cabell, Esq., V.P., &c. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had at the Bar of the Tavern; and of the Secretary, 16a, Great Queen-street. Dinner to take place at Six o'clock. AUGUSTUS U. THIRTELTON, Secretary.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 6 o'clock precisely.

THE EARL GRANVILLE, Lord President of the Council, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

W. F. Allen, Esq.
Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D.
Sir George Peacock, Bart.
Henry G. Bohn, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Bolton.
Lionel Booth, Esq.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury.
Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B.
Rev. Professor Christian, M.A.
F.R.S. F.S.A.
Right Hon. William Cowper.
Daniel Cronin, Esq.
William Botham Donne, Esq.
William Fridge, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Hall.
Cesar Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir William Headstone, Bart.
M.P.
Arthur Hale, Esq.
George Willoughby Hemans,
Esq.
Rev. John Mountney Jephson,
M.A.
John Jones, Esq., Delaunay.
John Jones, Esq., M.A.
John William Kaye, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Kinnaid.
William Money Kyrle, Esq.
Rev. J. H. Lightfoot, M.A.
John Lubbock, Lincoln.
Dr. Livingstone, M.D.

Tickets (six each) may be obtained from the Stewards, and from the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 73, Great Russell-street, W.C.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, Soho-square, London.—THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock precisely, for the ELECTION of a COUNCIL and OFFICERS for the ensuing year; and the Members of the Society will DINE together on THAT DAY at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Gt. Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—Dinner to be had at half-past 5 o'clock.

N.B. Tickets for the Dinner, including Tea and Coffee, at 20s. each, may be had of Mr. Kirker, at the House of the Society; or at the Bar of the Tavern.
The Ordinary Meetings of the Society will be held in future at Burlington House.

JOHN J. BENNETT, Secretary.

A R N D E L S O C I E T Y.—PHOTOGRAPHS FROM TIROTTETO.
'CHRIST BEFORE PILATE' and
'CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS,'
from the celebrated Paintings in the Souci di San Rocco at Venice, with Mr. Ruskin's description.
Photographs, expresso, by Mr. H. H. Haldorn.
Price to Members, 6s. each; to Strangers, 12s. 6d. each.
With Wrapper and Letter-press.
24, Old Bond-street.

JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

SEDDON'S JERUSALEM.—SOCIETY OF ARTS.—THE Oil-Pictures of JERICHO will be purchased by Subscription, and offered to the National Gallery, and the other Pictures and Sketches of the late THOMAS SEDDON, are ON VIEW at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, from May 7 to 11.—Admission Free.—Subscriptions received by the Secretary, John Ruskyn, Esq., Denmark Hill, Camberwell; or by W. M. Hoskyn, Hon. Secretary, 45, Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park.

INDIAN DIRECT INFANTRY and CAVALRY APPOINTMENTS.—With the sanction of the Royal Council of Directors, a CLASS will be formed for the examination of Persons desirous of obtaining posts (from 1st June till 31st July), to prepare for Examination Gentlemen who have received Nominations to these Appointments. An opportunity will at the same time be afforded for Instruction in Drill and Sword Exercise.—For further information apply to J. T. HUME, M.A., Addiscombe.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, &c., to her Institution, the CAVALRY COLLEGE, Foreign GOVERNESSSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

M I L I T A R Y E D U C A T I O N.—At the CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, every facility is afforded for the acquisition of the attainments required in Candidates for Infantry or Cavalry Commissions; and Officers on leave desirous of qualifying themselves for the Staff can receive special instruction and the accommodation of gentlemen.—For details, see the scheme of preparation for all classes, apply to Captain BANNOON, Richmond-green, Richmond.

HALF-PAY OFFICERS and OFFICERS on LEAVE from their REGIMENTS, who may desire to employ their leisure in preparing for future employment on the staff of the Cavalry or Infantry, or the CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, ample facilities for the acquisition, theoretical and practical, of the Sciences prescribed in the recent order of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.—For terms apply to Captain BROWNE, Resident Commander, Richmond-green.

FORTIFICATION, MILITARY DRAWING and LANDSCAPE PAINTING.—A Gentleman many years engaged in teaching the above branches, whose Pupils have taken the higher honours at the Military Colleges of Woolwich and Addiscombe, has, by recent arrangements, a portion of time engaged.—Address J. F. Mr. Gunter's Library, Brompton-row.

EDUCATION in NATURAL HISTORY.—Mr. E. CHARLES WORTH, the principal scientific officer of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, undertakes the EDUCATION of YOUTH for the purpose of enabling them to hold appointments requiring scientific attainments.

The object of the school is to be situated in beautiful grounds inclosing the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey and other objects of antiquarian interest. Besides extensive Collections in Geology and various departments of Natural History, there are in connection with the Museum a valuable Scientific Library, a Laboratory, and an Observatory, all intended for the use of the Pupils for the purpose of Scientific Education not equalled by any other Provincial Scientific Institution in the Kingdom. From 13 to 18 is about the most suitable age for Youths to enter upon such an Education. A previous taste for Drawing is desirable, and a fondness for Natural History indispensable.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the CURATOR of the Museum, York.

May 18, 1857.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHORAL PERFORMANCE of unaccompanied Vocal MUSIC by MR. LESLIE'S CHOIR will take place in the Concert Room on SATURDAY, the 23rd May, forming the Second Part of the usual Saturday Concert. The Programme will be duly announced. Admission, as usual on Saturdays, by Season Ticket, or on payment of Half-a-Guinea.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.—TO GARDENERS.—No Specimens can be entered for Exhibition after MONDAY, the 25th inst. Gardeners applying to the Secretary on or before that day, and producing satisfactory evidence of their being bona fide Gardeners, will receive a Premium ticket admissible on the 28th, on payment of 5s. at the doors. The Regulations and Schedules of Prizes may now be obtained on application.

By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW and GREAT FOUNTAINS.—THE FIRST GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the Present Season will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th May. The first Display of the Great Fountains and the entire system of Waterworks will take place between 4 and 5 o'clock in the Afternoon. Military Bands will be in attendance, in addition to the Band of the Company. Admission by Season Tickets of both Classes, or on payment of Half-a-Guinea.

N.B. The other FLOWER SHOW of this season will take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of SEPTEMBER.

By order,

CRYSTAL PALACE, May 19, 1857.

GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

CAXTON MEMORIAL and the PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—Ten years ago, a Public Meeting was held for the purpose of collecting the means for erecting a Monument to the memory of William Caxton, the first English Printer, and the first to introduce the Art of Printing into England, in order to perpetuate the object.

The amount subscribed has, by consent of all parties concerned, been given over by the Treasurer, the present Dean of St. Paul's, to the Printers' Pension Society, upon condition that a Pension be created to be called the CAXTON PENSION. The proceeds of the Caxton Memorial Fund, a sum now deposited to the tune of £1,000, will therefore be used for the creation of this Fund.

It is therefore intended that the Profits arising from the ANNIVERSARY DINNER, which will take place at the LONG TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 22nd of May, shall be appropriated to this Fund.

His GRACE THE DUKE OF YORK, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, has kindly consented to preside at the Dinner, and the Sheriff of London and Middlesex have promised to attend his Grace.

Among the Stewards will be found the Printer to the House of Commons (Henry Hansard, Esq.), the Printers to the East India Company (J. & D. Cox & Charles Wyman, Esqs.), Messrs. Figgis, the celebrated Type-Founders, who have reproduced a fac-simile of Caxton's Work. The sum of £100 will be set aside, and several others equally interested in promoting the object.—V.L.

HERBERT INGRAM, Esq. M.P.

Richard Kinder, Esq.

John Miles, Esq.

Alexander Dickson Mills, Esq.

Henry Morris, Esq.

George F. Morell, Esq.

Samuel Rothwell, Jun. Esq.

Benjamin F. Smith, Esq.

George A. Spottiswoode, Esq.

John Thomas, Esq.

Charles Steer, Esq.

Frederick Ulmer, Esq.

Henry D. Woodfall, Esq.

J. W. Kaye, Esq.

E. C. Wilson, Esq.

P. Vincent, Esq.

2, Portugal-street, W.C.

JAMES S. HODSON, Secretary.

CLASSES for FRENCH CONVERSATION on Monthly Terms, by M. DE MENACHO, from Paris. Conversation with Beginners, or in the First Lessons. 4, Charles-place, St. Pancras-road. Schools attended on the usual terms.

FINISHING FRENCH LESSONS.—Mr. AUGUSTE MANDRI, M.A., of the Paris Academy, and French Author, will give French Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen on very moderate terms.—Address, 36, Colehill-street, Bayswater-square.—The highest references given.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. AUGUSTE MANDRI, M.A., of the Paris Academy, Teacher of French, German, Latin, and Mathematics, 36, Colehill-street, Bayswater-square, PREPARES GENTLEMEN for Civil and Military Service Examinations.—References given to former pupils. Terms moderate.

GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE TAUGHT by a Gentleman from Florence.—Write to Mr. R. E. B. PRINCE-STREET, Hanover-square.

FRENCH.—MARIOT DE BEAUVIOISIN'S CLASS ROOMS, 17, King William-street, W.C.

Prospectus sent on application.

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GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, Old Bond-st. Piccadilly.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of the First German Reading Book, an Examiner in the Civil Service, and Professor of French, German, and Italian.—Address, 9, Old Bond-st.

EDUCATION in GERMAN.—Mr. ALTMANN, of Hanover-square, in his well-known Establishment, gives Classical and Classical Education in the same manner as in the schools of the "Pépinière" or this own House, giving in his PRIVATE Lessons and seven days a week for Preparation (in Languages) for mercantile, naval, and military life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service.

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FIRST EXHIBITION will take place on MONDAY, June 1, at No. 516, Oxford-street, Regent-circus. Works of Arts (Photography excepted) will be received at the above Gallery on Friday, the 15th, and Saturday the 16th of May; and, on account of the brief notice, Works previously exhibited will be received. All Works of Art will be subjected to the appraisement of the Committee. Contributors will receive a copy of the Catalogue, and a monthly Secretary, 17, Bartholomew-place, Kentish-town, N.W. Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co., Strand.

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Applications from Candidates, with Testimonials, to be addressed, before the 4th of June, to the Secretaries, at 1, Nelson-street, Dublin, from whom further information can be obtained.

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The Essays should include an historical account of the origin and growth of the present imperfect system of spelling; an analysis of the system of articulate sounds; and an exposition of those occurring in our language; with a notice of the various modes in which they have been attempted to express them—so far as possible, and a suggestion for doing so, in which should be taken, that no letter should express more than one sound, that no sound should be expressed by more than one letter, and that as few new types as possible should be admitted.

The Essays must be written in English, and only on one side of the paper, to be sent, post paid, to Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with appropriate mottoes, as is usual (the names and addresses of competitors being placed in separate sealed envelopes), on or before the 1st of March, 1858.

The Essays of the unsuccessful competitors to be returned to them as they direct.

Adjudicatore.

A. J. Ellis, Esq., B.A., Edinburgh.

W. Gregory, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University, Edinburgh.

R. Gordon Latham, M.D., Greenford, Middlesex.

Max Müller, M.A., Professor of Modern European Languages, New Oxford-street.

Isaac Pitman, Esq., Phonetic Institution, Bath.

W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., M.A., (Oxford), Wallington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Wallington, 31st of March, 1857.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

REVIEWS

A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs from September 1678 to April 1714. By Narcissus Luttrell. 6 vols. (Oxford University Press.)

The readers of Mr. Macaulay's 'History of England' will probably not have forgotten the episode of Simon and Henry Luttrell. They were brothers, who, in the days of the Revolution, fought for Stuart against Nassau. When fortune seemed to promise most for William, the younger brother, Henry Luttrell, deserted to the conquering side. By this step he won the estate of his elder brother Simon and a very evil reputation. Junius, indeed, avers that there never was a Luttrell who deserved to be spoken well of; and we may mention by the way, that in this damaging testimony against the Luttrells, Mr. Macaulay very oddly finds evidence that Sir Philip Francis was the writer who scattered his winged words under the famous pseudonym.

Simon and Henry had a namesake, perhaps kinsman, in England, who was quietly employed in making notes and following the peaceful vocation of an antiquary, while they were fighting and plotting. Narcissus Luttrell, the tranquil yet busy gentleman in question, was a descendant of the Luttrells of Dunster Castle, in Somersetshire, and was one of those highly privileged personages described as "a gentleman possessed of a plentiful estate." Like Osrick, he was "spacious in the possession of dirt," and he was as foolish as the fop in 'Hamlet,' although in a different way.

Our Narcissus was a scholar, he lived in complete seclusion, studied much, collected an extensive library, enriched it with valuable manuscripts, and spared no pains to obtain these and similar treasures, at a cheap rate. But all this appears to have been done for no other end than self-gratification. Moore, in one of his happy illustrative moods, remarks that a scholar who gives of his learning to another, is like a man who gives a light from his burning flambeau to one who holds up to it an extinguished torch; and the giver is in the happy condition to give to another without diminishing that from which he draws the gift. Now Narcissus Luttrell had no conception of being generous even at so small a cost. He would hide his light under a bushel rather than that it should serve as a guide or a comfort to his neighbour. Hearne says of him, in his MS. Diary in the Bodleian, that he had formed "a very extraordinary collection. In it are many MSS., which, however, he had not the spirit to communicate to the world, and 'twas a mortification to him to see the world gratified without his assistance." Hearne speaks "by the card," and cites as an instance of the sordidness of the temper of the learned and illiberal Luttrell, that he refused to lend Hearne a copy of Leland, of whose works he had a transcript of a considerable age. "When I was publishing Leland," says the angry Hearne, "Luttrell was pressed more than once to communicate it (the transcript), as I very lately heard, but to no purpose."

When we speak of the Diary of Narcissus Luttrell, let us at once warn our readers from expecting much. They will, in such case, be sorely disappointed. There is nothing in it of the delectable conceit of Coryat. The cold, phlegmatic, matter-of-fact author is not a man, like Mr. Pepys, to take you confidentially by the arm, and pour into your ear delicious secrets of his roistering, his love-making, and his smuggled jollity,—of which his wife is to

know nothing. Still less has he the earnestness of grave and gentle Evelyn. There are no manly bewailings over the national wickedness, no exquisite outpourings of manly grief at domestic losses touching the heart. Of heart, of home, of his own sayings and doings, we have not a word. Hearne says "he hath left a son who is likewise a bookish man"; but for anything the Diary tells us to the contrary, the writer might have been a celibate hermit, or he may have been anything, for he tells us nothing of himself. The Oxford University Press has named his diary a 'Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs.' This is a complete misnomer. Half-a-dozen volumes of from six to seven hundred pages each, devoted to the occurrences of six-and-thirty years, can hardly be called "brief," although the entries are for the most part short enough. Again, they are often less "historical" than simple "reports"; and the affairs treated of would be better designated as "miscellaneous" than as "state" affairs. The diarist, indeed, chiefly treats of matters connected with the government of the period, but he is also a marvellous hand at chronicling small beer. A plot against lives in the Palace, or an attack of the virtuous London apprentices upon the residence of the light young ladies who lived in Whetstone Park, is all one to him, and is narrated with equal unconcern. The beheading of a noble and the ducking of a pickpocket are told with corresponding lack of sympathy or exultation; and he speaks of dying monarchs in the same matter-of-fact way in which he sets down the "gripes" of the little Prince of Wales and the "colik" of the adult Prince of Denmark.

In other entries we trace the consequences or the influences of the secluded life of the diarist. Signs and wonders, marvellous circumstances in sea, or earth, or air, are recorded in a fashion reminding us of some of the chronicles of the old monks. Luttrell follows the trail of superstition with little reluctance. Nevertheless, it is with the everyday world he has most to do, and looking through his loophole of retreat, it is of what passes in view he most abundantly makes record. To do him justice, he is not slow to distinguish between what he supposes to be ascertained fact and what is mere rumour. "They write," "It is stated,"—and dozens more of such indications are constantly meeting the eye of the reader,—who, at the end of all, will nevertheless find his brains weary and confused. Here are thousands upon thousands of paragraphs, like cuttings from the newspapers, for three dozen consecutive years. When we closed the last volume we were very much of the way of thinking of Sir Jonah Barrington's invalid friend, to whom a dictionary had been lent in mistake for a romance. The invalid read the dictionary through, from A to Z, and he returned it with the critical comment that the language was good, but that the story was a little confused!

The first entry, made in September, 1678, that most religious and gracious king, Charles the Second, being then on the throne, runs thus:—"About the end of this month was a hellish conspiracy, contrived and carried on by the Papists, discovered by one Titus Oates unto Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, justice of peace, who took his examination on oath." The last entry, recorded in April, 1714, when that "great Anne" was on the throne who "first broke her General and then broke her word," is to this effect:—"It is said that the Swedes are in great consternation upon the Muscovites lately defeating 5,000 of their troops, and taking their last town in Finland, which gives them a

free entrance into . . ."—at which prophetic words the soothsayer breaks off, and the sixth volume abruptly closes. There is no doubt of Luttrell having written more, but this is all that has been discovered. The reader will not grumble, at least, at the ample measure, extending from the personal infamy of Oates to the national infamy of Muscovy. The paragraphs we have quoted are wide apart in interest and subject, but there are not many consecutive paragraphs in the volumes more closely connected in that respect. The cold, calm, ceaseless stream glides copiously on, and there is nothing throughout the thousands of pages but frigid, passionless, unending, chronicling. Not one solitary reflection puts cheerfulness into a single line. In this regard, our modern Narcissus little resembles his classical namesake, or if he loves reflections, he at least does not allow himself to be caught making them.

Amid the crowding incidents of the earlier years here recorded, those connected with Oates, though wide apart, are of interest when mosaically arranged. We see the confident purjer all triumph,—at first, till the hour comes of the turn of the tide, when the terms Papist Plot and Protestant King no longer had the signification they bore under Charles the Second. The pensioned bully is then a penniless prisoner, taken out periodically every year to be pilloried; and taken down from the pillory to be so mercilessly flogged, that we are not surprised at Mr. Narcissus telling us that the Doctor, on his return home,—that is, to gaol,—suffered from "feavour." Poor, wicked wretch, he lay so destitute in his dungeon (and yet, if we remember rightly, for on this subject the journalist is silent, with his wife and daughter to weep over him)—so destitute as to be unable to purchase a plaster to cover and to sooth his mangled back. We almost pity the crushed reptile in this horrible plight; but when James has been toppled from the throne and William reigns in his stead, this bleeding, groaning, writhing, all but repenting savage wriggles himself upright, hails the new era with a leap and a shout, screams aloud for his pension, chatters about old and new plots, and, recovering his freedom, almost curses the hand which extends to him alms instead of an annuity,—we then almost long again to see the cowardly murderer who preached long sermons in Wood Street, and was entertained at dinner by the corporation, beat into a mummy on the pillory. In such contrasting conditions were to be seen the man who was the idol and the victim of what Mr. Luttrell calls, almost invariably, the *mobile*.

By the latter name he designates that full majesty of the people which in more modern days, when men have less time to speak or write the complete term, is held to be sufficiently intimated in its abbreviated form of *mobb*. We are, perhaps, the only people who whip off the head or tail of a word indifferently, and make it do duty for the entire term: as we take the first syllable from cabriolet and the last from omnibus,—as our fathers knew Bonaparte by the rather liberal allowance of syllables contained in "Bony," and as our grandmothers, in their days of pupillage, said "Gardy" for guardian. We can recall scarcely more than one or two instances in which Narcissus Luttrell uses the latter term, to express masses of the people: as, for example, where he says, under the date of October 13, 1696, that, "Yesterday, a genteel person was seized at the Exchequer picking a man's pocket of 20*l.* in milled money, upon which the mobb took him and threw him into the Thames, till he was almost dead."

And these terms "mobb" and "milled money"

bring us to the consideration of the condition and the crimes of the people, as these are elucidated in the Diary before us. We observe that whoever reigned, whatever administration was in power, there was one individual and one institution that always flourished and never were idle. The personage in question was the public executioner; the institution was that sacred piece of antiquity which since the days of Hubert de Burgh had made Tyburn memorable ground. There was no official in the kingdom so actively employed in Luttrell's days as the finisher of the law. Every month the Old Bailey Judges turned over to him a crowd of wretches, who were not necessarily of the lowest classes, to be hung, burnt in the hand, branded on the cheek, or to be whipped. Occasionally, the Judges gave this busy functionary a woman to burn alive, for clipping the King's coin,—a crime in which parsons, baronets, bankers, barristers, and beggars dabbled, in spite of the inevitable penalty of hanging for male clippers, and of burning alive for females. A gang of gentlemen clippers, dissatisfied with the condition of the law, as it regarded them and their offences, passed over to Flanders and commenced clipping the Spanish king's coin. Whereupon they were caught, and the chief of them were, according to our diarist, "boyl'd to death," or, as he elsewhere describes it, "scalded alive." The survivors, no doubt, returned to happy England, where there was nothing worse for a freeborn male clipper than strangulation on the gallows.

Awful as were the executioner and his work, the criminal delighted to exhibit his contempt for him. "A highwayman (1690) lately condemned at the Sessions was going to be tied up by the hangman according to custom, but he knock'd down the hangman in the face of the court, and made very indecent reflections on the court." Nay, at the very gallows, we witness this incident:—"The same day, six persons were executed at Tyburn; some of them behaved themselves very impudently, calling for sack, and drank King James's health, and affronted the ordinary at the gallows, and refused his assistance; and bid the people return to their obedience, and send for King James back." While thieves and murderers at the gallows thus had their own way, except in one triflē—that of hanging, the streets were at the mercy of those not yet captured. "Most part of this winter (1690—91) have been so many burglaries committed in this town and the adjacent parts of it, and robberies of persons in the evening, as they walk't the streets, of their hats, periwigs, cloaks, swords, &c. &c., as was never known in the memory of any man living." If an honest man called a hackney-coach, to ride home, he was anything but secure from being strangled. These vehicles were hired as being convenient for assassinations. Clinch, the physician, was made away with in one of them; and when the Government resolved to put the hackney-coach system under the regulation of commissioners, the coachmen and their wives raised a riot. The first found their bloody privileges annihilated, and the ladies were horrified at the prospective loss of booty.

It was especially the murderers who were the jolliest at Tyburn. We read of one Paynes, who "had killed five or six persons in a short time" (1694), and he "kickt the ordinary out of the cart at Tyburn, and pulled off his shoes, saying, he'd contradict the old proverb, and not dye in them." Kicked the ordinary out of the cart! We should feel indescribable regret at this insult on the reverend gentleman, were it not for the circumstance that he probably deserved it. The Newgate ordinary in those days was not much, if at all,

better than his flock. It was no uncommon thing for a score of highwaymen together to be in Newgate, and they oftener drank than prayed with the ordinary, who preferred punch, as Fielding says, in his "Jonathan Wild," the rather that there is nothing said against that liquor in Scripture! Nothing escaped the hands of the highwaymen,—they even stole "the king's pistols during his stay at Petworth, in Sussex," (1692). If any class was more active than the thieves, it was that of the French privateers,—one vessel of which roving species "came up the river (1693), intending to have seized the yacht that carried the money down to pay the fleet, but was taken, and she is now before Whitehall." It was a narrow escape! But no privateer, no ordinary, or extraordinary highwayman, equalled in the pursuit of his peculiar industry the busy individual who (April 27, 1692) "was this day convicted at Session-house, for sacrilege, rape, burglary, murder, and robbing on the highway; all committed in twelve hours' time." The father of iniquity himself could hardly have surpassed this worthy son; whose dexterity and rapid style of performance appear to have saved his neck, for Mr. Luttrell does not record his execution. Not that very severe punishments were not often inflicted,—as in an entry for "Teusday, 4th July," (1693), which tells us that "one Cockburne, a nonjuring person, is banished Scotland for ever." Miserable Cockburne!

In many cases the law seems to have been more tender regarding the life of a highwayman than he was of his own. The hero of his day (1692) in this respect was the noted Whitney, who, jauntily airing himself in Bishopsgate Street, was attacked by the police officials, one of whom he traversed with "a bagonet," during a fight which the intrepid scoundrel sustained for an hour against the officers and a mob. Subsequently, most of his gang were captured, —and among them were a fiv'er-stable keeper, a goldsmith, and a man-milliner! The last must have been an ambitious fellow, for "taking to the road" was looked upon as rather a dignified pursuit; and no less a person than "Captain Blood, the son of him that stole the crown," was said at this very period to be keeping up his gentility by stopping his Majesty's mails. Whitney, popular as he was, had nothing of the Macbeth in him. He was no sooner in irons than he "offers to discover his accomplices, and those that give notice where and when money is conveyed on the roads in coaches and waggons, if he may have his pardon." He is compelled, however, to stand to his indictments; and though he is found guilty only on three out of five, as the penalty is death, the difference to him is not material. Report busies itself with the great man, and he is confidently said to have "broke" Newgate, but with "forty pounds weight of irons on his legs." "He had his taylor," says Mr. Luttrell, "make him a rich embroidered suit, with perug and hat, worth 100*l.*; but the keeper refused to let him wear them, because they would disguise him from being known." After conviction he again offered to "peach," and plots having been favourable to villains in times past, "tis said he has been examined on a design to kill the King." Then we hear of him addressing letters to the heads of Government; and the rascal enters so circumstantially into a conspiracy to slay the King in Windsor Forest, that a reprieve reaches him, to enable him to reveal everything. He is even carried in a sedan to Whitehall! The wary fellow, however, stipulates that he should have a free pardon before he "makes his discovery." The high contracting parties cannot agree, and Whitney is made to oscillate between the gaol

and the gibbet. He is carried to Tyburn, and brought back with the rope round his handsome neck. He will, nevertheless, tell nothing but under previous full pardon. A warrant is then issued to hang him "at the Maypole in the Strand." This, however, is not done; but finally, the Government being convinced that he has nothing to reveal, give him up to justice; and Mr. Luttrell compliments him by noticing him under his Bagshot brevet-captaincy; and tells us that "Yesterday, (Wednesday, 1st of February, 1693,) being the 1st instant, capt'n James Whitney, highwayman, was executed at Porter's Block, near Cow Crosse, in Smithfield; he seemed to dye very penitent; was an hour and a half in the cart before turn'd off." In fact, he was "loath to depart," like the other thief in the ballad.

These details may appear insignificant, but they are not so, in so far as they intimate much of the quality and contents of Luttrell's "Brief Relation,"—scarcely a page of which is without its crimes and criminals. They reflect, too, with truthful gloominess the aspect of the times, and we will not leave them without advertizing to a very celebrated personage, whose name is sometimes taken to be a myth, though his office is acknowledged to be a terrible reality. Under the head of January, 1685-6, we find it recorded that "Jack Ketch, the hangman, for affronting the Sheriffs of London, was committed to Bridewell, and is turned out of his place, and one Rose, a butcher, put in." This was ruin for John, and as good as an estate for the butcher. But some men provoke fortune to desert them, and Rose was one of such men. In the May of the year above named, we read that "five men of those condemned at the sessions were executed at Tyburn, one of them was one Pascha Rose, the new hangman, so that now Ketch is restored to his place." Happy Ketch! his good-luck and his dexterity have immortalized his name, which has passed from an individual to a class, and which is better known to the "mobile," as Mr. Luttrell would say, than the names of the judges who sit in ermine and sign passports for the gallows.

But let us withdraw from such unsatisfactory company, and make acquaintance with a few others of the characters and incidents of these pages,—pages which are so crowded and confused in their mixed details, that they remind us of Solomon Lobb's placard, in "Who wants a Guinea?" "Rats and gentlemen catched and wanted on!"

We pass at once from highwaymen and hangmen to Charles the Second, touching whom, Mr. Luttrell says (1680-1), "The king hath put a stop to most pensions, and servants' wages and salaries, and retrench't his family. Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Richard Mason maintaining it for 12,000*l.* per annum." The king must have gained considerably by this *farming* bargain, and Fox, at least, was not a man to lose by it; and so both sides may have been content. Not so the queen's guards, some of whom, for lack of pay, "were apprehended for robbing on the highway, and committed to Newgate"; and yet money was to be had when the king wanted it, and the givers had a particular purpose in view,—as for instance, when "the Lord Berkley, Sir Josiah Child, and others of the East India Company, have waited on his majestie (Charles the Second) at Whitehall, and made him a present of 10,000 guineys, which he was pleased to accept,"—of course!

In the same reign, the dignity of the Percy seems to have been in some peril; as for example (1681), "Mr. Peircey, the trunk-maker, who layes claim to the earldom of Northumberland, had, the 31st, a tryall at the King's

Bench bar, for a part of that estate, but it went against him." Four years later we read that "the Duke of Northumberland hath lately married Capt. Lucy's widow, who was a poultreer's daughter; since which she hath been carried beyond sea, against her will." But the poultreer's daughter had a mother alive, who was determined to see that daughter a duchess, and who may remind some of our readers of "*La Mère de la Marquise.*" In 1686, Luttrell notes down that "orders have been by the king in council given for the sending for the dutchesse of Northumberland, on the petition of her mother." The result was, that poultreers' daughters, in market-phrase, "looked up," and we find, in February, 1692-3, that "Mr. Fitz-james, brother to the Duke of Berwick, is married to a poultreer's daughter, sister to the dutchesse of Northumberland."

Both ladies came of an honest stock, at least, as the brothers Königsmark,—one of whom escaped the hangman in England, and the other, by his impertinence and follies, brought disgrace on the name of Sophia Dorothea. The elder brother, it will be remembered, was the hirer of the assassins of Tom Thynne. To the universal astonishment (save of Charles and his court), the Count was acquitted, while his poor tools were hanged; the body of one of them, a Pole, being gibbeted "at Mile End,—being the road from the sea-ports where most of the northern nations do land." How the Count slipped his neck from the halter is pretty clearly indicated. Not only was the king's inclination in favour of the Count known; but "one Mr. B,—, a woollen-draper in Covent Garden, who was warned to be on Count Coningsmark's tryall jury, was askt if 500 guineas would do him any harm, if he would acquit the Count; but there being jurymen besides enough, he was not called; yet this he hath attested." This was a large sum to offer to a single jurymen, for there is little doubt but the full panel was well paid; but high prices were given for other things. We can hardly believe our eyes, for instance, when we see that tickets for a "whig dinner" in a city hall, were to be had, "one for a guiney, it being the price thereof."

While adult politicians were feasting or plotting, young children were being "kidnapped" and sent to the West India colonies. One witness deposes that "he did believe there had been above 500 children sent away in two years, at Christmas last." Respectable, that is, well-to-do, people were engaged in this horrid traffic, and "Walter Nynn, the mayor of Gravesend, for his countenancing such a practice, was required to give sureties for his good behaviour." The kidnappers were fined, but the law was not much more severe against them than it was against men like "Mr. Richard Baxter, the presbyterian minister, who was seized [1682] at his house in Bloomsbury, and carried to prison on the five-mile act, for staying within five miles of a corporation." The gospel-preaching of Baxter was an offence, but Charles the Second would not leave his people without another sort of training. "In Red Lyon fields in the artillery ground there is built a large four-square house, with three galleries round, for the killing of wild bulls, by men on horseback, after the manner as is in Spain and Portugal, which was about this time to have been performed; but the discovery of this new pott [1683] has putt a stop thereto by his Majesties order." Subsequently, when Red Lyon Square was about to be erected in those fields the gentlemen of Gray's Inn turned out sword in hand to prevent the erection of edifices which, they reckoned, would damage their gentility and spoil the salubrity of their suburban

air. For, on the question of air some people were rather nice, as was natural in or near a city in which plague was for ever secretly lodging or openly riding and ravaging abroad. The public anxiety is indicated in one of the entries for February, 1684-5, in which it is said:—"Some of the guards, and several of those they call the blackguard, have lately died suddenly, which has occasioned some persons to talk as if they died of the plague, but without any truth."

One of the early entries in the reign of James the Second speaks ominously,—"The day of the coronation his Majestic lost some jewells from his crown and scepter." One of the consequences of aiming at that crown is indicated in the following picture of a fatherless family:—"The 16th [Nov. 1685] the Dutchesse of Monmouth's two children were discharged of their imprisonment in the Tower, and came home with their mother to their house in Hedge Lane, where they are; and they have a guard of sixteen men to attend them." Hedge Lane is now Whitcombe Street, near the National Gallery, one of the dirtiest spots in London, but it was once a very fashionable locality. When Cagliostro came to London it had not lost its reputation, that prince of fops, conjurors, and swindlers, took up his abode there; and he was not the man to reside anywhere but in the Belgravias of his day. We have further indications of the spirit of James's government in one or two very simple notices. For example, "January, 1685-6. The man that has for several years shew'd the tombs at Westminster is turn'd out, and another putt in; there is great resort to the shrine of Edward the Confessor." And, in February, "At the queens chappelle at St. James are papers stuck up against the wall by the door, for the prayeing of persons out of purgatory; as, Lett all good Catholicks pray for the soul of, &c., to be delivered out of purgatory." And, as if this were not enough, in December, 1687, we hear that "There is a Popish school setting up in St. Martin's Lane, who are to have four mistresses to teach young gentlewomen, Protestants, and Papists; and it is at the sole charge of the queen." We suspect that the Queen's name was put forward as the "tower of strength," but that the Catholic party found the power of money. We have in our possession the private Account-Book of a Catholic gentleman of that time, and from his contribution to this school we learn the name of the schoolmistress.

1787 10 April. To Mrs. Portington, Catholic School Mrs. in St. Martin's Lane £5 0 0
10 " To Mrs. Austine, at the Carmelites in the City 5 0 0
11 " To Mr. Armstrong, at the Frier's Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields 5 0 0

Nothing is more remarkable in these Accounts than the increase in 1687 and 1688 in the number of donations to Priests: there are no less than two recorded on one occasion.

The next month Luttrell records that "the house in Lincolns Inn Fields, that was lately the Countess of Bathes is converted to Franciscan monastery":—an entry which prepares us for the first note for February, viz.,—"The 2nd, the Dominicans open'd their chappell in Great Lincolns Inn Fields." By this time, however, the play was nearly played out. The people, with that reverence for the law which distinguishes them above all people, and which legalizes their revolutions, had learnt to despise unjust judges and to interpret terms for themselves. "The judges, since their opinion of the king's dispensing power, have not in their circuits had that respect as formerly." Burnet was in Holland, waiting and preparing

He was also otherwise engaged; he had married there,—and a paragraph, amusing by the omission made by the writer, informs us that "Tis said out of Holland that Dr. Burnets being lately brought to bed, the prince of Orange had done him the honour to be a witness thereto." Meanwhile, there was a more important birth at home, that of the son—the heir and hope of James. Here our Account-Book throws a light on the public rejoicings on this occasion.—June. For y^e half of the wood that made the bonfire the [day] the young Prince was born 10s.

—Bonfires, however, would not do. Luttrell says, "People give themselves a great liberty in discoursing about the young prince, with strange reflections on him, not fitt to insert here." Luttrell is less scrupulous when speaking of less illustrious personages than the "young prince,"—as, for instance, when he says, "The corporations of Warwick and the city of Norwich are dissolved, for refusing to take into their bodies Penn and Lobb and such fellowes." The Whigs generally, however, had little respect for dignitaries among their opponents,—witness that bold Capt. Ousley who toss'd the Tory Mayor of Scarborough in a blanket, and subsequently crossed over to Holland, whither, too, went "some of our beste seamen." Then, mobs attacked "masse houses," and juries pronounced them loyal. "The scepter in the hand of queen Mary's effigies in the Royal Exchange suddenly fell out of the same." The peaceful times were fast passing. In our Account-Book there are no more gifts to priests or to schools, and the change is quite as significant as any recorded by Luttrell.—

27 Octo. Paid for arms, one blunderbuss, a p^r of pistols, a long gun, and one great sword 43 0 0

A few days later, we read in Luttrell, that "the lord chancellor Jeffreys is privately packing up his things and removing some of them." Again a day or two, and "Father Petre hath packt up several great chests from Whitehall, and sent them away"; and early in December, Jeffreys, having disposed of his goods and being anxious for the safety of his own person, "hath given over house-keeping at his house, and hath father Petre's lodgings at Whitehall." Soon after came the crash, and so rapid was the break-up, that by February 13, 1689, "in the evening, queen dowager, and most of the nobility and gentry in town, came to Whitehall, to compliment their majesties." The widow of Charles the Second kissing the hands of William and Mary!

The entries under the reign of these last sovereigns are almost numberless. A vast amount of them consist of reports of foreign news, and the longest portion of the Diary is not the most interesting. Strong indications of the feeling of the Tory section of the public are afforded by entries of riots, of seditious healths shouted out in the streets, toasts to *Limp* (initials of Louis, James, Mary of Modena, and the Prince), and a murder committed on a woman for no other reason than her resemblance to the new queen. However, armies were raised and fleets sent forth to defend what had been accomplished, and to accomplish other ends worth fighting for. And here we may observe that the system of an indifferent commissariat is of very respectable antiquity in England,—for, says Luttrell, in reference to the victualling of William's first fleet, "amongst the meat hath been found many gall and much copperis, and in the beer guts and garbage, which hath occasioned a great mortality." We have a pleasant picture in the description of Queen Mary walking from Kensington to Whitehall (the carriage-road was often impracticable), and

there is something more picturesque than pleasant in the incident of the fellow who un-gallantly cocked his hat in the Queen's face. The offender was Sir John Fenwick, and when his treason afterwards set him at William's mercy, it was the memory of this insult, Mr. Macaulay thinks, that may have cost him his life. We have William himself in a more pleasing light in the paragraph which tells us (January, 1692) "His Majestie yesterday checkt a young lord for swearing within his hearing; telling, the court should give good examples, and reformation should begin there first, and then others would follow." The nobility swore out of mere wantonness or fashion, the "mobile" out of thoughtlessness, or because wheat was 56s. a quarter. In 1693, the bushel was sold at Brentford for 10s., and at the same time in Dublin a bushel of the best wheat could be had for 2s. 3d. But the English people did not pay so dearly for their bread as William did for his annual leek. "Yesterday being St. David's Day," says Luttrell, 1695, "the King, according to custom, wore a leak presented to him by his serjeant porter, who hath as perquisites all the wearing apparel his majestie had on that day, even to his sword." Nor, little as the mass of the people was accounted of, were they held quite so cheaply as in Poland, where the Abbot de Oliva had designed to poison the King by a dose of pills, "which the Queen caused to be tried upon some poor people, who immediately died." Poor people, indeed!

The visit of another potentate, Peter the Great, who had small regard for the lives of his own or any other people, figures largely in these records. The principal feature in them consists in the Czar's bashfulness, or his dislike of being looked at. On one occasion, a fancy ball in the Temple, he took a strange method of avoiding observation by "going among them incognito, in a butcher's habit." He found our forefathers under a censorship of the press which may have puzzled even him,—a censorship which, as exercised by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, "presented" "Don Quixote," Congreve's "Double Dealer," and a book "tending to prove that the Trinity may be comprehended by reason," as equally scandalous. The intention, however, was most laudable, and we read with satisfaction, in the last months of this reign, that "Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Barry, Mr. Betterton, and Mr. Vanbruggen," were informed against for using indecent expressions in some late plays, particularly "The Provoked Wife." The fines, however, it must be remembered, went to the informers, and it was *their* interest that indecency should triumph.

Under the reign of Anne, the entries continue to be made in the spirit of a penny-a-liner. The glorious triumph at "Hockstedt" is noted down with no more comment than is given to the booking of the fact that women in vizard masks would no longer be admitted to the theatre. Great names constantly meet the eye, but there is little to indicate that they belong to great personages. Queen Anne has addressed her Parliament, some prelate has preached a court sermon, or William Penn has, for the last time, held forth, in a sermon at the Bull and Mouth, before he crosses the Atlantic, —these incidents are, so to speak, duly entered; but Narcissus ventures no further, probably because one does not seem to him of more significance than another, and all appear void of importance, save that, as having happened, they may as well be jotted down in his day-book.—"Daniel Defoe is ordered to be taken into custody for reflecting on Admiral Rooke, in his 'Master Mercury,'" and "Mr. Lock, author of the 'Book of Humane Understanding' is dead," are paragraphs which seem to have less weight

with the author than the more circumstantial one which says, "Last night, Captain Walsh, quarrelling with Mrs. Hudson, who keeps the boxes in the play-house, she pulled out his sword and killed him." And the diarist has evidently more than ordinary interest in a certain scoundrel named Harris, of whom we learn through various paragraphs that he was of the Queen's guard, but was also a noted highwayman, at the head of a gang, and after extensive practice was brought very near to Tyburn, but, says Mr. Luttrell, "Tis said William Penn, who obtained the Queen's pardon for Harris, condemned for robbing on the highway, has also got a commission for him to be lieutenant of the militia in Pennsylvania, to which plantation he is to be transported." Harris could assert that his vocation on the road was one not to be ashamed of, since gentlemen took to it, and were caught at it, as we find by an entry in the 6th vol., to the effect that, "Saturday, Sir Charles Burtern, bart. was committed for robbery on the highway, near St. Albans."

With this incident we close this work, for we find ourselves insensibly falling again into bad company. We cannot, however, dismiss Narcissus Luttrell without the acknowledgment that he has, by his industry and perseverance, rendered some service to those engaged in historical inquiries. He may not have intended it, and the service itself is performed in the most cold and unattractive manner, but we have said and cited enough to show that it has its uses, and may win a gratitude which the author himself never thought of earning. There is in him no charming trace of

— that sportive wit

That heals the folly which it deigns to hit; but he, nevertheless, may be studied with profit, if not with pleasure. He is not like that philosopher of old who professed the art of indolency. He was always busy, as these volumes serve to show. In them is depicted a population called Christian, but which, till the latter part of the reign of William, at least, were far behind the Moorish population of Cordova, in which city there were nine hundred public baths and eighty free schools. Luttrell speaks of a Bishop of Chester blurting out something in his ordinarily drunken humour. This touches a vice which was a fashion; and when bishops were tipsy, few men cared to say, as Randolph had said long before,—

For he that holds more wine than others can,
I rather count a hoghead than a man.

Punishments, too, were as savage in their nature as the multitude was vicious. There was no mercy, except upon caprice, and statesmen had not yet thought to act with men as Jacob did with his flock, lead them on softly lest they should die. To kill all sorts of offenders, and heavily tax all the survivors, would seem to have been the old theory of governments. Happily, the hangman is now less in use (though sufficiently busy) than he was in Luttrell's time. The tax-gatherer, however, is as lively as ever.

History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis Napoleon. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., D.C.L. Vol. VI. (Blackwood & Sons)

In the Eastern story a hungry Bedouin, chancing to be in Baghdad, spied out a baker's shop, and was so fascinated by the tempting appearance of the loaves, ranged row above row, that he offered the baker a round sum for as much as he could eat at one sitting. The baker, having mentally doubled the quantity of bread a civilized appetite could consume, and thrown in a slight addition, covenanted with the Arab for three dinars. The Bedouin took his seat beside the Tigris, and kept

moistening and swallowing the bread, as the baker supplied the loaves. Soon the cost mounted to two dinars and a half, anon it reached three, and was making steady advances to four. The baker's countenance fell, and he could no longer refrain from asking, "O Arab of the Desert! how long wilt thou continue to eat?" The Bedouin, with an unmoved countenance, and without relaxing the labour of his jaws, replied, "O baker! so long as this river continues to flow, so long shall I continue to eat." Sir Archibald Alison must pardon us if we apply this little story to himself. He is the Bedouin seated beside the stream of history; and, so long as it continues to flow, he will possibly not cease masticating the loaves which various dissatisfied bakers supply to him.

As long back as November, 1852, we reviewed the first volume of Sir Archibald's "History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon," and the opinion we then formed of the work was not such as to induce us to occupy our pages with notices of the succeeding volumes. There is, however, a characteristic, observable before, but doubly striking in the present volume,—time makes the peculiarities of a writer, as it does the features of the human face, more striking,—which calls for repression. We have already indicated what it is in the preceding apologue. Sir Archibald is devouring other people's bread, and that with a *sang-froid* and a persistency of purpose which is appalling. For example, a third of his present volume is devoted to India, and, in particular, to the memorable war in Afghanistan; and, as we shall presently show, Mr. Kaye is the unfortunate baker, who has supplied the entire mass of this *pabulum*. Indeed, those who will take the trouble to compare the two histories will find that there is scarcely a fact, or an expression, in the whole of Sir Archibald's last two hundred pages which the historical Bedouin has not taken from Mr. Kaye's basket, and, after dipping it in water, has called his own.

The first passage we select for comparison is the character of Lord Auckland. In this there is no acknowledgment whatever.—

Alison, p. 555.

Kaye, vol. i. pp. 162, 163.

"At the farewell banquet, given to him by the Company, he said that, 'he looked with exultation to the new prospect opening before him, affording him an opportunity of doing good to his fellow-creatures, of promoting education and knowledge, of improving the administration of justice in India, of extending the blessings of good government and happiness to India.' Those were his genuine sentiments; all who heard the words felt that he was sincere. He had no taste for the din and confusion of a camp,—no thirst for foreign conquest. Simple and unobtrusive in his manners, of a mild and unimpassioned temperament, of a gentle and retiring nature, he was as anxious to shun as others are to court notoriety."

"When he declared at the farewell banquet, given to him by the Directors of the East India Company, that, 'he looked with exultation to the new prospect opening before him, affording him an opportunity of doing good to his fellow-creatures, of promoting education and knowledge, of improving the administration of justice in India, of extending the blessings of good government and happiness to India,' it was felt by all who knew him that the words were uttered with a grave sincerity and expressed the genuine aspirations of the man. . . . He had no taste for the din and confusion of a camp, no appetite for foreign conquest. Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, of a somewhat cold and impassive temperament, and altogether of a reserved and retiring nature, he was not one to court excitement or to desire notoriety."

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We next present a parallel between Mr. Kaye's well-known description of the state of India at the opening of the Afghan War and Sir Archibald's fac-simile, in which a microscopic marginal reference (1 Kaye, 290), without, of course, inverted commas, affords the only clue to the real source whence this long passage is derived:—

Alison, p. 605.

"The native states on the borders were beginning to evince signs of feverish anxiety. From the hills of Nepaul to the jungles of Burmah came threats, at first smothered, but ere long openly uttered, of invasion. Even in our own provinces, these rumours of mighty movements in the countries of the North-West disquieted the native mind; there was an uneasy, restless feeling among all classes—the well-known and often unaccountable precursor of external catastrophe or internal revolt. This feeling was peculiarly strong among the Mussulman inhabitants, forming above fifteen millions, in the upper provinces. It was akin to that which, eight-and-thirty years before, had alarmed Marquess Wellesley, when Zemau Shah threatened a descent from the mountains with the whole forces of Central Asia, to exterminate the haughty infidels who had so long oppressed the land. In their eyes the approaching conflict assumed the air of a religious crusade. It was believed that ** the followers of the Prophet would rise up in countless multitudes . . . pour down over the plains of the Punjab and the Ganges, and wrest all the country from the infidel usurpers. So general were these feelings, so common the panic excited that they formed the topic of conversation in the bazars of Calcutta and Bombay, and occasioned a serious decline in the value of the public securities."

Our last extract shall be the account of that brilliant meeting between the Governor-General and Ranjeet Singh, which showed the Sikh power at its zenith in alliance with England, to be followed ere long with the clash of discord and the furious struggles of irreconcileable hate.—

Alison, p. 597.

"So great was the throng, so violent the press, when these two great potentates met, that many of the attendant Sikhs believed that there was a design to destroy their old decrepit chief, and began to blow their matches and grasp their weapons with an air of mingled distrust and ferocity." But in time a passage was made, and soon, however, a pas-

Kaye, vol. i. p. 290.

"The native states on our own borders were beginning to evince signs of feverish unrest. From the hills of Nepaul to the jungles of Burmah came mutterings of threatened invasion. . . . Even in our own provinces, these rumours of mighty movements in the countries of the North-West disquieted the native mind; there was an uneasy, restless feeling among all classes, scarcely amounting to disaffection, and perhaps best to be described as a state of ignorant expectation. . . . Among our Mussulman subjects the feeling was somewhat akin to that which had unsettled their minds at the time when the rumoured advent of Zemau Shah made them look for the speedy restoration of Mahomedan supremacy in Hindostan. In their eyes, indeed, the movement beyond the Afghan frontier took the shape of a Mahomedan invasion, and it was believed that countless thousands of true believers were about to pour themselves over the plains of the Punjab and Hindostan, and to wrest all the country from the hands of the infidel usurpers. The Mahomedan journies at this time teemed with the utterances of undisguised sedition. There was a decline in the value of public securities; and it went openly from mouth to mouth in the streets and the bazaars, that the Company's reign was nearly at an end."

sage was made, and the little decrepit old man was seen tottering into the tent, supported on one side by the Governor-General and on the other by Sir Henry Fane, whose fine, manly proportions and length of limb, as he forced his way through the crowd, presented a strange contrast to the puny dimensions of the Sikh chieftain, who leaned upon his arm. . . . On the following day, Lord Auckland returned the visit of Rungit Singh. It was said by one present on this occasion, that the Sikhs 'shone down the English.' . . . The splendid costumes of the Sikh Sirdars, — the gorgeous trappings of their horses, — the glittering steel casques and corslets of chain armour, — the scarlet and yellow dresses, — the tents of crimson and gold, — made up a show of Eastern magnificence equally grand and picturesque. As the Maharajah saluted the Governor-General, the familiar notes of the National Anthem arose from the instruments of a Sikh band, and the guns of the Kalsa roared forth their expected welcome."

We could add largely to these specimens were it at all necessary, — but enough, we think, has been shown of Sir Archibald Alison's method of historical composition. We do not doubt that there are numerous third-rate writers who are ambitious of the fame of a Gibbon or a Hume, and from feelings of general philanthropy we recommend them to adopt at once this new system, with the motto *Sic vos, non vobis*. In fact, there is no reason why some *débutant* should not at once commence his career as a historian with a new 'History of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis.' Sir Archibald supplies material, original or conveyed, and a few marginal references (Alison, p. 500, &c.) will give the entire work an air of novelty.

Travels in Central Africa, &c., 1849—55. By Henry Barth, Ph.D. Vols. I., II. and III. (Longman & Co.)

WHEN, in September 1855, the announcement was made at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, then held at Glasgow, that Dr. Barth, the indefatigable African traveller, had returned to Europe, and at the same time that a paper, communicated by the Foreign Office, giving an account of his visit to Timbuktu, was to be read, an immediate view of the latest of the African lions was expected. Time went on, no Dr. Barth arrived at Glasgow, and eager curiosity was baffled.

Much of what is contained in the present three volumes, has already, from time to time, appeared, although of course on a much more limited scale, in these columns, in the Journals of the Royal Geographical Society, and in various German publications. Other matters connected with the Expedition may be found in Mr.

Richardson's *Narrative* of it, published in 1853. But for extent and variety of subjects, the three volumes before us greatly surpass every other work on African travel with which it has been our fortune to meet. The books are got up in the most expensive style by the publishers, accompanied by an unexampled number of maps, and adorned by beautiful plates and woodcuts. While paying a just tribute of admiration to the skilful pencil of Mr. Bernatz,—the artist formerly attached to Sir William Harris's Mission to the Court of Shoa,—it must be observed that some of the maps, however artistically constructed by Dr. Petermann, and admirably engraved by Herr Weller, are unnecessarily large, and we may almost say too numerous for the book. Whether the positions of the places in the different maps agree with each other, and with those in the African Atlas of the same Expedition, published some years ago by the same author, we have not had time to examine; but if our recollection be correct, the positions laid down in the maps in the last-mentioned *Atlas* differ from each other. The work has evidently been carefully compiled, and due reverence paid to the more ancient as well as modern authors, from Pliny, Strabo, Procopius, Leo Africanus, Edrisi, Abu Hassan, Ebn Khaldun, Ibn Hatita, down to Marmol, Mungo Park, Hodgson, Lyon, Lander, Oudney, Denham and Clapperton, Koelle, Prichard, Smyth, Burton, Cooley, and a host of others.

The first volume commences with the start of the party from Tunis to Tripoli, thence to the Bôrder Region of the Desert, and includes in the earlier part an account of the remnants of antiquity, sculptures, &c.; residence in Mûrzuk; ethnography of the Berber population; Asben; Air; Tintellust; Agades, and its history, &c.; with various routes.

The second volume begins with the separation of Dr. Barth from Mr. Richardson, and afterwards from Dr. Overweg; gives an account of his sojourn in Katsena, Kanó, description of the Frontier district and Bornu Proper, followed by the news of the death of poor Richardson; arrival at Kuka,—or, as he terms it, "Kukawa." Then come chapters on the history of Bornu and its capital, and an account of Lake Chad, Chad, or Tsâd, already known to us from the travels of Denham, Clapperton and Oudney. Dr. Barth next proceeds southwards to Adamâwa, where he crosses the Benué or Bénoué, or upper continuation of the Chadda, the eastern branch of the Niger, which, our readers are aware, had been ascended many years previously by Allen, Laird and Oldfield. The meetings of the waters of the Benué and Fâro, the latter coming from the south, are next described. Dr. Barth then visits Yola, and returns to Kuka on the borders of the lake.

The third volume commences with an account of the rainy season at Kuka, whence Dr. Barth proceeds to Kâmem, which the traveller describes, and returns south to Kuka. He next joins a slave-hunting expedition to Mûsgu, and describes the country of the Shallow rivers, and the water-parting between the Benué and Shârî, whence he again returns to Kuka. In his next trip to the south-east of Lake Tsâd, he visits Bagirmi, describes the province of Logón and the rivers Shârî and Logón, enters Mâseñâ, and returns again to Kuka, where, shortly after, Dr. Overweg dies and is buried.

It would be difficult before the issue of the last two volumes, including, as they will, Dr. Barth's visit to Timbuktu and return, to form a decided opinion of the addition to scientific geography which he appears to claim. As an indefatigable traveller, however, his merits are undoubtedly, and we may place him at once in the same category as Mansfield Parkyns, Bur-

ton, Wallin, Anderson, and his own distinguished countrywoman Madame Ida Pfeiffer.

Of the Expedition, Richardson and Overweg have passed away; Dr. Barth and Corporal Church have returned. A report,—we sincerely trust unfounded,—of the death of Dr. Vogel has been received from his sole companion, Corporal Maguire; who, in case of the confirmation of the unfortunate event, will endeavour as soon as possible to return to Europe *via* the Niger, on which river he may happily meet Dr. Baikie and the steamer which has just left our shores under the auspices of the Earl of Clarendon. We shall have occasion, when the concluding volumes are published, to enter more fully into the records of this Mission.

Pictures of the Night: Poems—[*Bilder der Nacht, &c.*] By M. Solitaire. (Landsberg, Volger & Klein.)

Celeste's Bridal Night: a Rural Picture—[*Celestes Hochzeitsnacht, &c.*] By M. Solitaire. (Leipzig, Hinze.)

The Voyage to the Queen of Great Britain: a Novel—[*Die Fahrt zur Königin von Britannia, &c.*] By M. Solitaire. (Landsberg, Volger & Klein.)

Old Pictures in New Frames: Sketches of Travel—[*Alte Bilder in Neuen Rahmen, &c.*] By M. Solitaire. (Landsberg, Volger & Klein.)

Sombre Woods and Yellow Downs. Two Tales—[*Dunkler Wald und Gelbe Dünne, &c.*] By M. Solitaire. (Leipzig, Matthes.)

The Home Hearth-Side and Foreign Waves: Tales of the Sea—[*Trauter Herd und Fremde Woge, &c.*] By M. Solitaire. (Leipzig, Matthes.)

AMONG the stray leaves from the German "Dichterwald" which now and then find their way to our table, we meet to-day with the above handful, blown off one fertile tree,—not, indeed, from one of the proud and towering inmates of the forest, through whose branches the sage and the refined lovers of poetry look up to heaven, but rather, we are inclined to think, from the rank and lustily-shooting underwood, in whose shade the less cultivated public of vans and pic-nics spread their tablecloths, lending their ears to a song or a ballad, to a tale or a traveller's adventure.

We believe, indeed, that it is principally in the lower walks of life that Herr Woldemar Nürnberger (for such is the name of the author masking as M. Solitaire) has to look for sympathy and reward. Readers who make no higher pretensions may possibly enjoy the rough-and-ready sketches of his broad pencil, while a more cultivated mind is sure to turn away from them. The reason is obvious. Herr Nürnberger is certainly not without a sort of poetical talent:—he possesses imagination, as well as an open eye for the things around him; shows, at least in his poetry, some command over language; is, besides, a productive writer (another half-dozen of his works is advertised on the covers of those before us); but he is without taste. He is an imitator, and he imitates bad models.

The great prototype of Herr Nürnberger is E. T. A. Hoffmann, that fantastical author who, some forty years ago, introduced into German literature what the Germans themselves call "Das dämonische Element." His novels and tales are a cornucopia of horrors. Crime, guilt, madness, all the demons that inhabit the human breast, vie with each other in Hoffmann's works to put the reader to the rack; the whole apparatus of "the night-side of nature" is put into motion to torture the feelings and to madden the brain. However, Hoffmann was a man of genius; and we conceive that, for a

short period, his writings took hold of the German mind, and exercised an influence over it which was as powerful as it was unwholesome. But that is now more than a quarter of a century ago. A fresh breeze has dispersed those spectral vapours; the German Muse has returned to nature and real life; and Hoffmann and his followers have sunk back to a literary position which, in spite of table-moving and spirit-rapping, renders the fame of that feverish school of poetry hard to be understood by the present generation. Surely, a revival of Hoffmann's eccentricities at this day is a sad anachronism!

However, here we see that anachronism palpable before us. The yarn, cut off by the death of the master, is taken up and spun out by the hands of a never-weary disciple. "Notturnos," "Capriccios," and "Aventuras" (Herr Nürnberger, after Hoffmann's example, is fond of giving full-sounding names of the sort to his glaring pictures), follow each other in rapid succession. Crimes and horrors of all kinds surround us,—fathers love their daughters with an unnatural love,—daughters, bland and lovely, ("himmlische Kinder," "Lichtgestalten des Himmels") kill their mothers with magical prayers, —hare-brained alchemists mutter their spells, —houses burn, —lightnings flash, —forests tremble,—the sea boils,—endless tumblers of grog and brandy send forth their odours,—and the blaspheming captain of the becalmed schooner is carried away by the Evil One. Really, we fancy ourselves in Bedlam.

The style of Herr Nürnberger's books is in keeping with their subject-matter. It is tasteless, pompous, and affected. And it becomes really heartrending when it is intended to be witty and humorous. Indeed—

—sein Scherz
Bricht das Herz.

Delineation of character is out of the question. Theophrastus Paracelsus ab Hohenheim, and Teckelberger the butcher, mouth their phrases in the same way. The mariner behaves like the landsman (manner of swearing alone excepted), the schoolmaster like the tailor, and Frau Cordula Zwicker, the old midwife, like Mynheer Schwartzenberger, the Dutch poet. Not to mention that we meet sometimes with a page and a half without a full stop.

So much for Herr Nürnberger's prose. In his poetry, where he is bridled by stricter laws of form, he moves more steadily, and sometimes even with a certain grace. But here, too, he does not stand upon his own feet. It will easily be discerned that, with regard to form, he follows Platen, Chamisso, and Freiligrath, while Hoffmann, and Hoffmann still, inspires him with his themes.

We really wonder, how books like these can find a public in Germany, even among the less educated and less dainty part of the nation! Hoffmann influenced the literature of our neighbours at a time when their political life had come, as it were, to a total stand-still,—when the national spirit, set to sleep by the Decrees of Carlsbad and Vienna, was at its lowest ebb. Can it be that similar symptoms indicate a similar state of things? Let us hope, at all events, that a country—where a Humboldt still explores the laws of the universe,—where the Grimms, every day, bring to light fresh treasures from the mine of the great national past,—where patriots like Arndt, where poets like Uhland, Rückert, Geibel, Auerbach, and Stifter, still watch over the shrines of home, and truth, and beauty—cannot, under any circumstances, find a permanent satisfaction in literature of thin description, and thus become faithless to its moral and intellectual acquisitions. Works like those

before us, we trust, are but passing freckles on the high forehead of Germania.

Narrative of the Defence of Kars, Historical and Military. By Col. Atwell Lake, C.B. (Bentley.)

THE defenders of Kars are fond of blowing their own trumpets. General Williams, in speeches too numerous to mention, and Col. Lake in two separate books, have glorified the army of Kars. We wish "Our Own Correspondent" had been among the heroes of Asia Minor. During a portion of the siege he was at his post, but not in the second season of the campaign,—so that, in addition to a few desultory sketches, we have only the archives of the little military corporation which, assisted by Hungarians and Turks, defended the ramparts and outworks of the Anatolian Troy. Naturally, a spice of egotism flavours all such relations, and the distribution of praise is by no means impartial. Col. Lake, whose former work was scarcely animated by the chivalrous sentiment "nobility obliges," has now published a formal historical and military account of the defence of Kars, and professes that it is one of his principal objects to fulfil a duty to those brave officers and soldiers in the Turkish service who gallantly stood by his countrymen and himself in the hour of danger, and who under great hardships and privations "evinced an endurance which has justly gained for them the admiration of all Europe." Had it been earlier, it had been kinder. Some surprise has been excited by the fact, that General Kmety has never been invited to share the prandial honours accorded under club and civic roofs to Sir William Williams, Col. Lake, and Lieut.-Col. Teesdale, and that those officers have never publicly regretted his absence or awarded him his due share of eulogy—to say nothing of the dead, but illustrious, Guyon,—so that Col. Lake's historical recognition, if somewhat grudging and not very graceful, is at least an act of reparation. We may suppose the public to be familiar with the main story of Kars, although military and political students may not be disinclined to follow it once more through its variations of glory and vicissitude; but it will interest all English readers to know that the claims of General Kmety to rank upon the roll of fame with General Williams are no longer denied. This concession—of no great interest to General Kmety, whose merits have been recognized by all Englishmen save the "heroes" of Kars,—is important for the good fame of Col. Lake. It is well known how with Guyon General Kmety saved Kars in 1854,—how those two men were brave and cool in the midst of cowardice and panic,—how, if they had not been heroes, General Williams would never have been a Baronet, at least "of Kars," for it must have fallen before he undertook the command. Col. Lake thus alludes to Guyon:—

"He was by birth an Irishman, and was one of the most distinguished officers in the wars of Hungary against Austria. He had tried hard to improve the Kars army, but he found it a very difficult task, and he seemed to be almost disheartened. He soon after left the place, and was not again employed. He was a thoroughly brave and chivalrous man, but fell a victim to the intrigues of jealous cowards."

In one of his earliest despatches to Lord Clarendon, General Williams refers to Kmety as "one of the few who, at the battle of Inje-Dereh, endeavoured by personal bravery to encourage the soldiers when abandoned by their officers." After that battle "he was the eye of the army until it went into winter quarters."

The great achievement of 1855 in connexion

with the siege of Kars was the battle of the 29th of September, and in that battle the generalship, the resources, the courage of Kmety were excelled by none, if equalled by any. He it was who first detected the advance of the Russians, and alarmed the garrison. At dawn of day eight battalions rushed upon the Remmison Lines, where he commanded, and where a sort of Redan conflict was maintained by himself in person, and by the splendid Turkish soldiers of his division:—

"The Turks then leaping over the breastwork, and led on by the gallant Kmety, finished with the bayonet the utter rout of their assailants. This column left eight hundred and fifty corpses upon a space not exceeding an acre in area. Their General, Kavalierffsky, fell mortally wounded. General Prince Gagärine, who next took the command, received several wounds, from which, however, he ultimately recovered. In this attack nearly every Russian superior officer fell."

This was one of the decisive events of the day. Victorious in one quarter, Kmety hastened to another, and found the Russians yielding at Yuksek Tabia under the fire of two outworks:—

"General Kmety, at the head of four companies of chasseurs, came up from the Remmison Lines. Running into Yarimai Tabia, and springing like chamois amongst the rocks, these gallant soldiers made short work of the few Russians who still held their ground there, and then re-forming, went gaily on to Tachmasb."

At Tachmasb the enemy held his ground until Kmety arrived:—

"The Russians fought with equal obstinacy, until, of the whole infantry of that large and splendid army, only two battalions remained that had not been engaged. Then, indeed, the last shadow of hope having vanished, the Russian General gave the order to retire; but it was too late."

It is not too much to say that the September victory was due, in conspicuous degree, to the valour and genius of the Hungarian Kmety. This testimony by no means detracts from the merit of the officers with whom he co-operated. It is evident, however, from allusions scattered through Col. Lake's volume, that General Kmety was valued by General Williams, during the long defence of Kars, as a wise counsellor in war no less than as a brilliant commander. What was acknowledged within sight of Moutavieff's camp is worth acknowledging within hearing of the United Service Club. Col. Lake does indeed render some sort of justice to his foreign companions in arms; but tepid panegyric suggests a suspicion that he writes with a reluctant pen. At all events, his praise of General Kmety is not so cordial as his disparagement of Omar Pasha. Omar Pasha and General Todtlenben, we believe, will be declared by History the two men of the late Russian war; but Col. Lake imagines himself qualified to attack the noble Bosniak commander, and to impute to him the loss of Kars. This opinion may be well founded; but Col. Lake's arguments, as we find them stated in his book, are unsatisfactory, inconclusive, and unworthy.

NEW NOVELS.

Below the Surface. A Story of English Country Life. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The authorship of this novel, though not announced on the title-page, is no secret. It is Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, who undertakes to expose the secret workings of modern English society. The title, 'Below the Surface,' suggests, perhaps, a larger promise than is fulfilled in these volumes; but the book is unquestionably clever and entertaining. Its merits are less those of a drama than of a dissolving view, exhibiting the same scenes and groups under changing lights,—the "false Aurora" of fashion brightening at one moment the circle of beautiful women and gallant men, who are next seen among

the shadows of jealousy, of remorse, of fanaticism. The writer develops from first to last this double view of human life as coloured by the manners of our age, but the compass of the book is somewhat narrow. Perhaps the painting is therefore more real, the localities and social aspects being those with which Sir Arthur Elton, as a country gentleman and a magistrate, is most familiar. "It is attempted in the following story," says an unpretending Preface, "to describe amongst other matters various features of provincial life in England." In this department the author is thoroughly at home, and his representations of lunatic asylums and workhouses, still haunted by the lingering barbarity of the last century, are painful and vivid. Farm life, the pompous eccentricities of a rural assize, country hospitalities, ecclesiastical conflicts in the atmosphere of mangel-wurzel, industrial riots and yeomanry heroics, courts of seviers, dinner-parties, ball-rooms, fashionable funerals, and young married people "looking before and after" and "sighing for what is not," enter into the varieties of the romance, which mainly concerns, however, Oliver Nugent and Gertrude, first his love and then his wife, daughter of Lady Maud. These two persons, illustrating the axiom that parallel lines never meet, are of inverately contrary dispositions, —and accordingly meet as by necessity, marry by accident, are rendered miserable by mistake, and are reconciled by an explanation. All goes merry in the light of the world, but below the surface all bad passions are at play in concert with a comedy of errors. This conception of a story, though not original in itself, is touched with originality by an under-plot, which contains the essential element of mystery, in addition to those useful properties of the novelist, curious coincidences. Out of such materials Sir Arthur Elton has constructed a tale superior to ordinary novels in its practical application to the phases of actual life. The style is level, plain, and in good taste,—felicitous epigrams flashing through the tissue here and there. In point of character, Nugent and his wife are most successful portraits. We cannot but suspect them to have been copied from Somersetshire originals. Indeed, in spite of a vague disclaimer in the Preface, it is impossible not to compare some of Sir Arthur Elton's imaginary asylums and workhouses and their administrators with places and persons of local fame. In illustration of the satire in 'Below the Surface' we may fairly quote a passage concerning a lunatic asylum, the manager of which has been warned that the visiting magistrates are coming:—"The whole house was in commotion. The news of the pending arrival of the visiting justices spread like wildfire. The subordinates vied with each other in endeavouring to make everything look spruce, clean, comfortable, and even cheerful. The doctor hastened to and fro, superintending the arrangements. Here, Tomkins, Blunker, Spottle, carry Mr. Johnson into No. 12. Put him into bed snug. Lock up his old room and give me the key. Throw a carpet in No. 15. Wash Mr. Greenwood's face and hands. How came Miller with that awful black eye? What, wouldn't go into the shower-bath? The obstinate pig! Deuced unlucky he should have that eye just now, though. Put a piece of raw beef on it. Lay him in bed and sit by him. Draw curtains, shut shutters, say his head's bad, and he can't bear the light. Here, Spottle, take this *Illustrated London News* to the gentlemen's sitting-room, and the usual show-books. Tell them they shall have a treat to-morrow and see the hounds throw off at Flintwood Bridge, if they behave well to-day. Put some lumber in the padded room. Say it's never wanted, everybody's so quiet. Clean shirts, well-polished boots for all the gentlemen, and a pinch of snuff for each. Take away that straight-waistcoat; you blockhead! Throw it into the lumber-room. Bustle about—bustle about!" Dr. Crayfoot from thence hurried to the ladies' side. "Sharker, Sharker! change Mrs. Rushton's cap! It is as brown as a dishtowel. What a howling Miss Fry is making! I'll cram some antimony down her throat if she don't hold her jaw. Ask Mrs. Crayfoot to clear out of the best sitting-room. Put Madame Duprez and Miss Phillibeg there. Give Miss Birch a handful of halfpence to put in her pocket. 'Tis the only thing

to keep her quiet. Where's Miss Rington? Oh, in the padded room! Fetch a dose of sedative for her from the surgery room—left-hand drawer, three from the top. Small bottle. One teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water. Look sharp! Clear out that old Martha. She's in Miss Phillibeg's room. Wash! Scrub! Workaway, my lasses! Workaway!"—Below this "surface" is hidden the cruelty of selfishness. In the following our new literary baronet paints a baronet's splendour:—"It was about twelve o'clock when Clinton crossed the threshold of his solitary mansion. The spacious hall, with its marble floor and lofty pillars of *giallo antico*, was bright with the lustre of gas lamps. Yet there was a sense of silent desolation even amidst the tokens of luxury, and wealth and refined taste which met the eye on every side. The graceful forms of Greek and Roman sculpture, adorning the niches and recesses on either hand as you advanced, gleamed motionless in the mellow light. On the right, folding-doors spread open and displayed a broad and lofty dining-room also lighted up. Here, against the sober-tinted walls, hung some choice paintings by Italian and Spanish masters. Their harmonious tone soothed the eye even before the forms and outlines of the picture were perceptible. On the left, other folding-doors, also open, led into a suite of drawing-rooms luxuriously furnished, where you moved with noiseless footstep over carpets that rivalled in texture the softest and richest velvet, and every variety of easy chair, ottoman, and couch tempted you to rest, and view at leisure the multitude of rare and beautiful objects which adorned the apartment. There was here no gas permitted, but wax lights suspended from the ceiling shed a gentle radiance on the scene. Beyond the dining-room a marble staircase, designed after one in a celebrated palace in Rome, led to the upper apartments; whilst on the left a long wide gallery, containing statues and *basso-relievo*, conducted to a door communicating with the servants' offices. Here, as in every other direction, there was abundance of light; and were it not for the silence and solitude, you might have supposed on first entering that some great festivity was going forward."—Below this gold-and-marble "surface" lurks an embittering passion. Nevertheless, after digging up the foundations of society and showing how much depends on artificial underpinning and polite illusion, the novelist waves, at the close, a wand of idealism, and the reader is perfectly satisfied that, above the surface or below it, the hero and heroine live in felicity until murdered by the terminator of delights and the separator of companions.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The English Constitution in the Reign of Charles the Second. By Andrew Amos, Esq. (Stevens & Norton.)—Mr. Amos appears to follow the example of Sir Matthew Hale, who, when he wrote, was accustomed "to tap his thoughts and let them run." The liquor drawn off from Mr. Amos's mind is brisk and frothy, and if not of first-rate excellence, is at least palatable and not unwholesome. His principle seems to be that a collection of good things must of necessity make a good book. He writes down all he can remember in any way connected with the subject he is upon, and if any queer stories or quaint sayings on any other subject happen to come into his mind, he puts that down too. He is not a man to be balked of his joke by the mere fact, that it happens to have nothing to do with the matter he is considering. Having, as we think, lately perused such authorities as 'Andrew Marvell,' 'Hudibras,' 'Pepys's Diary,' and Dryden's political poems, the author's mind was full of the English constitution in the reign of Charles the Second,—he taps it, and forth comes a stream of pleasant chat strongly flavoured by the ingredients we have mentioned. The object of the work is to disprove the view which Blackstone, looking through his Claude Lorraine glass, took of his subject, when he asserted that, under Charles the Second, the people, *by the law*, enjoyed as large a portion of liberty as is consistent with a state of society. This undertaker is not a difficult one, and the great commentator has himself well nigh contradicted his own statement

in a parenthesis, where he says that many invidious, nay dangerous, branches of the prerogative have since been lopped off. Feeling that his task is easy, Mr. Amos does not make his attack by regular approaches, but just pops away at the weak parts of the enemy's position. That position is nevertheless not quite so untenable as Mr. Amos would lead us to think, for he frequently finds it convenient to disregard the important limitation which is contained in the words "*by the law.*" Take, for instance, the author's chapter on the maxim that the King can do no wrong. He happily enough describes it "as a rule wisely contrived for the purpose of avoiding civil confusion by interposing a state conductor to avert the lightning of popular frenzy or justice from the sovereign's worthy or unworthy head." Amongst other events which he mentions to prove that this maxim had not then attained its full vigour (all of which, we think, show that the maxim was recognized, though under the worst of kings it was not always enforced), he quotes the unconstitutional dissolution of the Oxford Parliament by Charles without previous consultation with his ministers. Surely this transaction, while it affords the strongest instance of the observance of the letter of the maxim, does not prove that its spirit was not then understood. The conductor was not there. The lightning, if it struck at all, must blast the worthless king himself. The implied condition, that a responsible minister should be a party to the act, was indeed broken, yet Charles escaped punishment. But the punishment of kings is not a thing to be lightly undertaken, and does not always conduce to liberty. The spirit of the rule is forcibly stated in a passage in Sir William Jones's Answer, which is quoted by Mr. Amos, and it appears clear that the constitutional maxim was, *by the law*, then established. On the whole, this book is about as good as we should expect to see produced, *without the least pains or trouble*, by a gentleman who, in a long professional life at the Bar, as Member of the Supreme Council of India, and as County Court Judge, has talked and read a good deal on the subject of our constitution, and has not yet forgotten what he knew, during his repose in the easy chair of the Downing Professorship.

Integral Calculus. By I. Todhunter. (Macmillan & Co.)—A book we can by no means discuss at length. It is worthy of the author's reputation.

System of Psychology—[*System der Psychologie*]. By Karl Fortlage. (Leipsic, Brockhaus; London, Nutt.)—With the Germans Psychology is but a science of yesterday. This assertion will doubtless surprise those readers who have learnt from North British sages that the phrase "Philosophy of mind" may be conveniently substituted for "Metaphysics," and have gathered from such sources as Providence has been pleased to bestow that Kant and his successors were "metaphysicians." However, they will begin to believe us when we state that the prominent names in German psychology are not those of the so-called philosophers. Beneke, Drobisch, Lotze, Waitz, and others, are the persons with whom the professor of this department of science agrees or disagrees, according to his convictions. Even these celebrated psychologists have not, in the opinion of Dr. Fortlage, drawn a sufficiently strong line of demarcation between metaphysical speculation and the science of "internal facts." Psychology, in his opinion, will first make a real advance when it confines itself to the analysis of the processes that take place within the sphere of consciousness, excluding all speculations on the nature of the soul. In other words, his view of the science is entirely "empirical" and it is on an "empirical" basis that he builds his System, which occupies nearly 1,000 octavo pages, most conscientiously filled.

r Manual of United States History, from 1492 to 1850. By Samuel Eliot. (Boston, Hickling & Co.)—Mr. Eliot has produced a neat, useful volume. It contains an outline of American history, from the discoveries of Columbus to the celebrated compromise of 1850, with a supplementary chapter, exhibiting in general terms the social and industrial progress of the Union. The plan is strictly that of a manual, no unnecessary details being introduced, while no explanations are omitted that

are essential to the proper comprehension of the narrative by the most elementary reader. Mr. Eliot has been particularly careful in adapting the proportions of his story to the importance of the events or periods referred to. The summary of North American annals since the Missouri compromise is cold and meagre; but, perhaps, necessarily so, since Mr. Eliot was anxious to avoid imputations of partizanship. The style of the book is, in general, lucid and familiar, though passages of equivocal eloquence occur from time to time. Thus, Mr. Eliot, describing the intellectual growth of Europe, takes fire, and says, "Italy was radiant with science, with poesy, with art. Galileo uttered his wondrous revelations; Ariosto and Tasso composed their glowing poems; Palestina breathed forth his solemn strains; Michael Angelo and Raphael created their immortal forms. Spain, too, otherwise so mute, or so repulsive, rang out responsive with the versatile Cervantes and her inexhaustible Lope de Vega. England, in her activity, answered with the universal voice of Shakspere." But it is invariably pleasant to read American records of American progress, not only from the twilight age of Columbus, but from those darker, though later days when Sir William Berkeley boasted that, in Virginia, "there are no free schools nor printing—God keep us from both!"

A very handy edition of George Withers' *Hallelujah; or, Britain's Sacred Remembrance*, has been included by Mr. Russell Smith in his excellent "Library of Old Authors." Copies of the "Hallelujah" are very rare; and the present impression is accompanied by an introduction from the pen of Mr. Farr.—From Oldenburg we have received the reprint of *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, with Prof. Mommsen's Preface, and an Introduction by Mr. Collier, reprinted from the *Athenæum*. This reprint will be welcome to all Shakspearian collectors.—Among new editions of more recent poets we have a reprint of Scott's *Poems*, in one volume,—of Mr. Prince's *Hour with the Muses*, in one volume,—and of Mr. J. E. Read's *Poetical Works*, in four volumes.—The ensuing works appear in second editions: Dr. Lloyd's *Wave-Theory of Light*, with additions,—Mr. Tate's *Philosophy of Education*, revised and enlarged,—*La Fleur et la Feuille*, translated from Chaucer by Chevalier Chatelain,—and *A Summary Account of Prizes for Common Things*, awarded by Miss B. Coutts.—We have a third edition of the Rev. J. Steen's *Mental Arithmetic*,—fourth editions of Mr. Hardwick's *Manual of Photographic Chemistry*, and of Dr. Churchill's *Diseases of Women*,—and a tenth edition of Lillywhite's *Guide to Cricketers*.—Messrs. Chapman & Hall have added the third volume of *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* to the new edition of Mr. Carlyle's works,—and *Jack Hinton* to those of Mr. Lever.—Mr. Murray has issued the fifth volume of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*,—and Lord Brougham another volume of *Sketches*.—Mr. Hodgson has incorporated *The Woodman* in his "Parlour Library,"—and Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have reprinted *John Halifax*.—Reprinted from various journals we have *China*, by Thomas De Quincey,—*Essays and Sketches*, by W. P. Scargill,—*The History and Description of the Walls of Chester*, by Mr. Duncan,—and *Stories and Sketches*, by James Payne.—We have on our table volume the second of a reprint of Mr. Kaye's *History of the War in Afghanistan*.—*The Moral Concordances of St. Anthony of Padua*, translated, verified, and adapted to modern use by the Rev. J. M. Neale,—and a volume of Mr. Nutt's *Catalogue of Theological Books*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Auerbach's *Maiden*, illustrated by Wehnert, fe. 8vo. 6s. Aveling's *Poetic Hours and Musing Moments*, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl. Bickmore's *Four Tables of Comparative Chronology*, 3rd ed. 4s. 6d. Bishop of Bristol's *Discourse on Practical*, cr. 8vo. 8s. cl. Bon's *The Kingdom of Heaven*, 2nd edit. 12mo. square, 8s. 6d. Borne's *My Parish*, Second Series, fe. 8vo. 6s. cl. Cross's (A.) *Memorials, Scientific and Literary*, post 8vo. 6s. cl. De Quincey's *China*, 8vo. 3s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. Dickenson's *Discourses on Practical*, cr. 8vo. 8s. cl. Edinburgh Review and Annual List for 1857, 2nd edit. 12mo. 10s. Edinburgh Dissected, in Letters to R. Cutlar, by his Nephew, 7s. 6d. Fairy Family (The), cr. 8vo. 10s. ed. cl. Fielding's *History of Amelia*, illust. cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Finsbury's *The Householder*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10s. cl. Fitch's *Practical Poet*, 12mo. 1s. cl. Foot's *Good in Everything*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl. Glover's *Are You being Converted?* 2nd edit. fe. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Glover's *Sermons to Young Men*, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.

Hamilton's *Lessons from the Great Biography*, fe. 8vo. 5s. cl. Handel's Life, Personal and Professional, by Mrs. Bray, 2s. cl. Harbin's *Weight Calculator*, from 1 lb. to 15 Ton, royal 8vo. 12s. 6d. Harris's *Postrhumous Works*, Vol. 1. "1st Series of Sermons," 7s. 6d. Herschel's *Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Revs.* 1s. 6d. History of the Royal Society of Edinburghians, post 8vo. 5s. cl. Howitt's *Birthday Gift*, The Dial of Love, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Humphrey's *Ocean and River Gardens*, 4to. 10s. 6d. cl. gilt. Humphrey's *River Gardens*, 4to. 6s. cl. gilt. Jacob's *Latin Reader*, Part 1, 16th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. John's *Stapylton Grange*, fe. 8vo. 6s. cl. Life of Haydn, Johnson, & Disease, new ed. 1s. 6d. Martin's *Holiday Book*, 2nd Series, 7th edit. fe. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Massinger's *English Reformation*, 3rd edit. fe. 8vo. 6s. cl. McCombe's *Education*, fe. 8vo. 4s. cl. McCreary's *Old World*, fe. 8vo. 5s. cl. New Theodosia Phrygia, 2s. 6d. cl. Normandy's *Chemical Atlas and Dictionaries*, 32s. cl. Oswald's *German Reading Book*, 12mo. 3s. cl. Pincock's *Experiences of a Civilian in Eastern Military Hospitals*, 1s. 6d. Pliny's *Natural History*, 10 vols. 12mo. 12s. cl. Royal Blue Book, April, 1857, 18mo. 5s. bd. Royal Kalendar, April, 1857, 12mo. 5s. bd. Stewart's (J. H.) *Memoir*, by his Son, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5s. cl. St. John's *First Series of the Royal Collection*, 12mo. 1s. abridged by St. John's *Second Series*, 2s. 6d. cl. Tennyson's *Poems*, Illustrated, 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl. Titles of Christ, viewed Prophecy, Bloomfield Lent Lect. '57, 5s. Walker's *Pronouncing English Dictionary*, by Smart, 9th edit. 12s. Webster's *Royal Red Book* for April, 1857, 5s. 6d. cl. Wilkins's *Manufacture of Iron and Steel*, 8vo. 10s. cl. *American Importations.*

Chinese Sugar Cane, History and Mode of Culture, 12. 6d. swd. Cyclopaedia of Modern Travel, edited by Bayard Taylor, 12s. Elliott's (C. W.) *New England History*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 24s. Flint's (C. L.) *Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. Grammar of English Grammars, by Good Brown, 2nd edit. 25s. Grammar of the English Language, by George Peacock, 12s. 6d. Minnesota and Iowa Handbook for 1857, with maps, each 7s. Tarpingwang (Life of), Chief of the Chinese Insurrection, 7s. 6d. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] — The ART-TREASURES of the UNITED KINGDOM.—Magnificent Work in Chromolithography. Dedicated, by express permission, to H.R.H. Prince Albert, &c.—The Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition having, by the subjoined letter, recorded their opinion of the value that would attach to such a work, Messrs. Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, beg to announce that, under the direction of Mr. J. B. Waring, Architect, they are preparing for publication an important work on the contents of the Exhibition, of which it is intended to print a limited edition of 700 copies and then to destroy the stones, and so insure a permanent and increasing value for every copy issued. The series will embrace and thoroughly illustrate Sculpture, the Ceramic, Metallic, Vitreous, Textile, and other Decorative Arts, and each of these divisions of the work will be accompanied by Historical and Descriptive Essays by writers of known authority. The entire work will be produced under the direction of Mr. J. B. Waring, and executed in Chromolithography by Mr. F. Bedford. The following letter contains the permission of the Committee, and testifies its approval of the publication:—"Exhibition Building, Manchester, May 1, 1857. Sir.—The Executive Committee for conducting the Exhibition of Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom have given the subject of your notes of the 30th ult. and this day their attentive consideration. The Committee desire me to say that they quite approve of the appearance of the work intended to be published by you, embracing as it does the illustration of Sculpture, the Ceramic, Metallic, Vitreous, Textile, and other Decorative Arts in all their varieties and modifications, and the Committee have no doubt that the work will be sent forth in such a manner as to add to your already extensive reputation, as well as to repay you for the heavy risk and responsibility attending its publication. It is to be distinctly understood that written authority must be obtained by you from the contributors to the Exhibition, and placed in the hands of the Committee, before photographs or copies can be taken of the works entrusted to their care. In conclusion, I am directed to say that the Committee record their opinion that the proposed work would be a most desirable and useful memorial of the General Museum of Art to be opened to the public on the 5th of May. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,—THOS. HAMILTON, Secretary. To Mr. W. Day, Messrs. Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen." The work will consist of 100 Chromo-lithograph Plates, and a large number of Wood-engravings will be interspersed with the descriptive letter-press. The size will be folio, 15*1*/₂ by 11*1*/₂. The issue will take place in Parts, fortnightly: each Part will contain three, and occasionally four, Plates, with the descriptive letter-press at intervals. The price of the Parts will be 10*1*/₂. 6*1*/₂; there will be 32 Parts in all. Part I. will be issued July 1st. As the edition is to be so limited in number, and the stones are then to be destroyed, it is expected the list for the entire number will soon be filled up. Subscribers' names should be sent immediately to the publishers; and the trade who may wish prospectuses to circulate should apply for the same immediately.—London: DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The list of Judges named by Lord Palmerston to decide on the merits of the Designs for our new Quarter of Palaces is chiefly remarkable for the absence of any one distinguished architect. In the second place, it is remarkable as consisting of four Scotchmen, a son of a Frenchman,—and two—only two—Englishmen! To the Duke of Buccleuch, William Stirling, Lord Eversley, the Earl of Stanhope, David Roberts, Mr. Burn, and Mr. Brunel, there can be none save negative objections. All these gentlemen possess the general intelligence which is supposed necessary to write

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a tragedy or command the Channel fleet; but the public, general and architectural, are unaware of any special qualification they may possess for deciding on the merits of plans involving vast labour of a very peculiar technical sort. It is no secret in the profession, and it could have been no secret to the Government, that some of our most eminent architects have abstained from the competition; and the appearance of two or three of these on the list of judges would have given confidence to a public rather jealous of architectural dreams and fairy lands on drawing-paper.

Many of the competitors in their general plans propose schemes so extensive that they should rather be called ideas for the improvement of London than designs for the specific objects of this competition. Her Majesty's Commissioners in their instructions to the architects state that the designs are to show "the best mode of concentrating the principal Government offices on a site comprised within the space bounded by a red line on the accompanying plan." The site referred to is bounded on the east by the river, on the west by St. James's Park, on the south it includes Great George Street and both sides of Bridge Street, on the north side the boundary line is irregular, starting at the river side from near Cannon Wharf, it includes Parliament Street, Downing Street, and the public offices adjoining.

The Commissioners further state that "the design is also to represent any improvements which the author may suggest in the principal approaches to the New Palace at Westminster, as well as in the communications with the Surrey side of the River Thames, especially with reference to the situation of the New Westminster Bridge, the ultimate position of which must be considered in connexion with this design." Nearly all the designs concur in placing a new bridge of ample size at Charing Cross. This is evidently necessary to relieve the crowded traffic which now passes over Westminster Bridge. It would stand nearly in a direct line from Regent Street and the West End of London, to the terminus of the South-Western Railway, and it would be also the most convenient road to Kensington and the suburbs beyond it.

With respect to the position of Westminster Bridge, most of the architects leave it where it is. But in several of the plans it is proposed to bring it about 120 yards north of its present position. This would bring it in a line with the centre of the ground allotted to the new buildings, and by this arrangement a magnificent avenue might be formed leading from the bridge through the public offices, from St. James's Park to the bridge.

This idea is well carried out in the design No. 12, in which there is a large square or parade in the centre, crossed in one direction by the road in continuation of Whitehall, from Charing Cross to Westminster, and on the other by an avenue leading from the proposed bridge to the large square or parade, at the end of which is the central public office, with an entrance into the park on each side. The way in which this is managed is masterly. Further inspection has confirmed our first impressions of the great merits of this design, referred to in our former notice. It is as excellent in plan as it is noble in its general arrangements and architectural form.

In some of the designs it is proposed to remove Westminster Bridge altogether from its present site and to place it at Lambeth. In the immense model at the upper end of the hall, signed "Rome was not built in a day," this alteration is proposed amongst many others. Design 94, "Utilitas," proposes that the bridge should be placed at the other end of the Houses of Parliament, just beyond the Victoria Tower. It would certainly be an advantage to remove the bustle and traffic of the bridge, with its noise of omnibuses and carts, a little from the focus of order and government. What a magnificent terrace we could then have, including all the public buildings from the Victoria Tower to the bridge at Charing Cross.

It is unnecessary for us to consider many other alterations proposed in these plans. When the situations of the bridges are settled their approaches must follow. The bridge at Charing Cross will take so much of the traffic that now crosses the

river at Westminster that the position of the New Westminster Bridge may be considered chiefly in relation to its effect on the Government buildings. For the reasons we have given we think that its position should be somewhere between the Victoria Tower and Lambeth.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Sir John Romilly is arranging for superior accommodation at the State Paper Office. The readers have increased and are increasing. Mr. Lemon's Calendar called up inquirers from all parts of England. Mrs. Green's Calendar, which we hope to have in a few days, will call up more. Where will they find chairs? At present, the two rooms devoted to reading are extremely small, and each requires as much attendance and superintendence as would a room of ample size. In fact, the building is designed for the custody of State Papers, not for their consultation. But a Master of the Rolls who has achieved so much for historical study as Sir John Romilly will not be content to fail in his attempt to place the treasures in his keeping at the easy disposition of all real students.

Lord Wrottesley, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for a *Soirée* at Burlington House, on Saturday, the 13th of June.

Persia and the Crimea, Mohammerah and Sebastopol, were themes of discourse which drew eager audiences on Monday night to Whitehall Place and Willis's Rooms. Sir Henry Rawlinson led his hearers along the burning sands and fetid swamps of the Persian Gulf, prophesying evil to our forces from a summer occupation of their recent conquests. Mr. W. H. Russell retold the dreary tale of the Varna encampment, and dwelt on the glories of the descent at Old Fort, and the storm over the Alma. Mr. Russell's second and third lectures were announced for Thursday and Saturday (this day). An abstract of Sir Henry Rawlinson's discourse will appear in our reports of the Geographical Society.

Flowers, lakes, promenades, music, horsemanship, photographic galleries, fireworks, are some of the many attractions offered this week at the Surrey Gardens—the commencement of a summer season. We see with satisfaction the success of these open-air amusements: England is too apt to close its doors and loll by the sea-coal fire.

Speaking of public amusements, we may not omit to notice a new diorama prepared by Mr. Wyld at the Great Globe—a picture of the Ganges, bright with costume and colour,—just the work to familiarize the millions with the external aspects of our mighty empire in the East.

The gratification afforded by the large assemblage of portraiture of the Stuart family, and more especially of Mary Queen of Scots, displayed in the National Gallery at Edinburgh, in the Museum of the Archaeological Institute, during their meeting last year in that city, has suggested the proposal to bring together at the apartments of the Institute in London a select and classified series of portraits of Mary. It will include, with paintings of large dimension, miniatures, medals, and the rare engraved portraits of the period by Elstrack, De Leu, Elsheimer, Coeck, Visscher, &c. The paintings will chiefly consist of those of more choice description, which were not available for the Exhibition at Edinburgh. This interesting endeavour to illustrate the doubtful questions connected with the identification of the portraits of Mary, and the painters to whom the most authentic memorials may be attributed, has been favourably received, and a considerable number of valuable portraits have already been offered for exhibition. They will be produced at the closing monthly meeting of the Institute, on June 5, at their apartments, 26, Suffolk Street. In the event of sufficient success in the project contemplated, it is probable that the Exhibition will continue accessible for a short period for the gratification of those who may take interest in the subject. No similar occasion has been presented in London for the accurate comparison of the various portraiture of the ill-fated Queen of Scots. The most authentic types are doubtless the original artist's sketches by Janet,

existing at Paris and in private collections in our own country; as also the painting in Her Majesty's collection attributed to that painter, and originally in the possession of Charles the First. There are, however, doubtless many curious portraiture in private collections which might throw light on the difficult inquiry which has thus been taken up by the Institute. Communications on this subject may be addressed to Mr. Albert Way, 26, Suffolk Street: Messrs. Graves, 6, Pall Mall, and Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East, will take charge of portraits sent to them for the Exhibition.

Mr. Mathew Arnold has been elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford. Mr. Charles Neate, the new M.P. for Oxford City, has been elected Professor of Political Economy.

Some wicked and witty "Florentia," it would seem, has been laughing at the good folks of Lucca—calling a rose a rose, a thorn a thorn—in the *New Monthly Magazine*. For this offence Florentia is called to the bar, and Virtue with awful brow and freezing eye, chastises her for the sin of mirth—in some "Remarks upon the Article," &c. Florentia, in her piquant description of the frolic and frivolity, the dash and dullness, of those adorable Baths at which the motley of Florence and Rome gain so much health and lose so much reputation, is accused of the serious scandal of calling two court ladies "fat" who are declared to be thin (for which the ladies themselves would probably sentence her to make good her words),—of describing the hereditary Prince of Tuscany as "a pale, womanish-looking youth, not likely by war-like deeds to liberate prostrate Italy,"—and the like grave offences. Whether Virtue be right or Florentia right in these respects we cannot say: and the great question of "fat and pale" or "thin and ruddy" we are unable to solve. The House of Tuscany are not of the race of Apollo. No lady of the house is celebrated for beauty, though they live beside the incarnation of female loveliness.

I am not the rose, says the Persian song,
Though I have lived beside it;

and the apartments of "Gobba" de' Medici communicate by a gallery with the apartments of Venus de' Medici. We leave the question to our lady readers, regretting that Virtue should have had to complain of the dashing satirist in terms so weak and in grammar so defective. Genders, cases and numbers are alike defied in the spasms of her anger. Florentia, we infer, is a lively and entertaining companion,—full of "quips and cranks and wanton wiles,"—and fond of scattering her fire on silly heads. Have a care, Madam! When wisdom gambols in the sun it should know its audience. Remember the words of Cumberland—the only wise ones he ever uttered—"There is nothing so pleasant as the nonsense of men of genius, but no fool should be allowed to hear it."

Sir Thomas Phillips notes an error in the received version of the New Testament.—

Middle Hill, May 10.

"The following word, in the first verse of the 5th chapter of Revelations is evidently a mis-translation:—"And I saw—a Book written." The word *written* ought to have been translated "*painted*,"—for there does not appear to have been a single line of *writing* in the whole Book. It is clearly a mistake of the translator from the Greek. I am, &c.

THOS. PHILLIPS."

Mr. David Trevena Coulton, late editor of the *Press* and formerly founder of the *Britannia* newspaper, expired on the 8th instant at Brighton, after a brief but severe illness, which a few hours before his death had, it was believed, taken a favourable turn. He was in the full vigour of life and intellect. Mr. Coulton's writings being chiefly confined to reviews and newspapers, and therefore according to our English fashion anonymous, conducted to his personal reputation only within the circle of his acquaintance; but a meritorious novel called '*Fortune*' which he published a few years ago, introduced him to a class who would have welcomed other works of fiction from a graceful pen and an earnest heart. During the war with Russia Mr. Coulton contributed to the columns of the paper he edited a series of articles which, from their being couched in the adroit language of diplomacy, and from their running counter to the popular feeling of hostility to the

Court of St. Petersburg, attracted much attention, and were considered to embody the policy and the logic of the present First Minister's most determined antagonists. Mr. Coulton has left another story in MS. and a volume on the Junius controversy.

The following adds an item to a paragraph which appeared in last week's *Athenæum*:—"In the sale of manuscripts noticed in Saturday's *Athenæum* the total should have been stated at 2,353*l.* 1*s.* The collection of books and manuscripts comprised four days, with the following result: Books (two days), 2,507*l.* 13*s.*; manuscripts (two days), 2,353*l.* 1*s.*; total, 4,860*l.* 14*s.*"

The new Reading Room at the British Museum will open this day (Saturday) to literary readers.

Now that the sun is out, and people are already beginning to look athwart the season, and its crowds and excitements, towards the long vacation and the autumn holiday,—some of our travelling clients may be glad to be reminded that the opening of the railway betwixt Toulouse and Céte offers an interesting route for those who would like to circuit France, ere they drop down on Montpellier or Marseilles.

We learn from a trustworthy source that the French Government has determined upon a large measure of justice to M. Libri. His books and other effects seized in Paris have been restored to him, and in the mode of restoration he is recognized as *legally absent*. It is understood that the portion of the books sold by the Government is to be accounted for. More is spoken of, but not definitely. It so happens that the *Athenæum* was the first to take up a matter which has since occupied most of our contemporaries at home and abroad, and we are glad to be the first to announce the turn of the tide. We shall return to the subject in some future number, and the more willingly if events yet to take place should enable us to present our readers with a summary of the whole of this extraordinary affair, as a matter belonging to history.

A Correspondent strengthens our remark of last week, on the apparent impossibility of a French pen giving a true account of London society, by reminding us that Count Antony Hamilton, the author of '*De Grammont's Memoirs*', there cited as the one exception,—however French in period, in style, and in selection of topics,—was English born. The '*Journal*' of M. le Comte D'Orsay, which (if Lord Byron's testimony is to be believed) might have been another exception more unmissably Gallic, was, as Dr. Madden assures us, honourably destroyed by its writer in the later years of his life; and if "almost an affair of race" mean anything, as a fanciful or real distinction, those who are disposed to abide by it might reply, that even Count D'Orsay was not of purely French extraction.

The recent and sudden death of M. Alfred de Musset leaves a vacancy in the French Academy, and a void in the world of minor poetry, romance, and drama,—in all of which he occupied a position not shared by any one else. He began his authorship at that period so favourable to the development of picturesque individuality, which called out the genius of M. Hugo, Madame Dudevant, M. Dumas, M. Barbier, and half-a-score besides, of modern French writers, unequalled in "peculiarity" by any of their successors. That was a great time for Art, too, in Paris, for then Dr. Liszt was playing on the pianoforte as no one else has done, and playing with artistic *esprit* as few besides can do; not as yet playing at musical revolution;—and Chopin was in the noon of his dreamy life, and M. Meyerbeer was "coming out," and Signor Rossini had not hopelessly "gone in";—a time, too, when the names of Delaroche, and Delacroix, and Diaz, and Ary Scheffer, and Roqueplan, and Lehmann, began to be heard in the salons where painting was talked of. But that it was not the time of times most favourable for bracing the epicurean into self-denial or the idle into energy, or to persuade the voluptuous to take the vow of chastity and labour, every one conversant with Paris must recollect; and it may have been the spirit of the period, acting on one particularly well disposed to every pleasurable influence, which at once coloured the imaginations of M. de Musset, limited their number

and circumscribed their scope. His lyrics are quaint, audacious—sometimes indefensible; but in each there is a picture—a passion, sometimes a true feeling. His dramatic sketches and proverbs, though delicate to tenacity in their invention, are sometimes so delicate in their gentlest feelings of the highest natures, that they have absolutely made—let us say, charmed—their way to light by the spell of this very delicacy and truth:—from having been published in a magazine, and there neglected, they have passed to the boards of the most august theatres, and are likely, we apprehend to remain there, to be brought out anew whenever delicate ware is wanted. There is a porcelain, as well as a marble immortality. There may be high art in arranging a pearl as well as in chiseling a colossus. Such grace and fineness and fancy of touch belonged, we apprehend, by nature to Alfred de Musset, and may keep his name alive as the Marivaux, the Dorot, the Gresset, of the nineteenth century, with "differences," and these to his advantage. That he was not something more, and something better than they, may have been the fault of the time when he "won his spurs," if, at least, English eyes can appreciate anything so strange, so shifting, yet so constant in its inconstancies, as French opinion, French society, and French morals. In any event, Alfred de Musset claims a kindly word over his tomb, from strangers who know and have known Paris, as well as the *éloge* which, we perceive, by Academical usage, was spoken over his grave on the day of his interment. He is said to have left a complete drama among his papers.

Dr. Moritz Wagner, who proposed to accompany the Novara, Austrian frigate, on its voyage of scientific exploration, but applied too late for a berth in the little vessel—so offensively named for a messenger of science and peace—is about to start for South America, under the auspices of the Bavarian Government.

The Exhibition of agricultural implements in the Augarten, at Vienna, promises features of scientific and general interest. The Austrian Government is preparing a collection of woods from all parts of the empire,—with seeds, saplings, and stems of each tree, and cuttings showing the age and peculiarities of growth.

The following letter details a grievance similar to the one which was the subject of remonstrance in a recent number,—with an important variation:—

May 6.

I think my literary brethren will derive a warning from the following case. Last year, in the month of August, I submitted a large and valuable article, written with great care and research, and embodying peculiar personal experiences as well, to the editor of an old-established and well-reputed monthly magazine. The first portion of the article duly appeared in the magazine on the 1st of September, and it was concluded in the following number. I did not receive any communication from the Editor, but in September I forwarded a long story to him, and mentioned that I had been a contributor to the magazine some years previously; and in October I also forwarded for his consideration an article of general literature, and at the same time requested remuneration for the article already used. Getting no reply, I twice subsequently addressed the Editor, asking for payment, and also for the return of the two MSS., if they were unsuitable, for which purpose I offered to send stamps. Not a word of reply. I then, at intervals, addressed the London publishers five times, requesting payment and return of MSS., but not a syllable did either they or the Editor reply, nor have I heard from them up to this moment. Thus, not only have they published a large and laborious article, and deliberately decline to pay me for it, but they retain two other MSS.—one of considerable length. I may add, that I wrote to the Edinburgh agents of the magazine, begging to know the name and address of the Proprietor and the Editor, and they sent me a civil reply by return of post, and stated that they believed the London publishers were the proprietors of the magazine, and that Mr. So-and-So was the Editor. They, as I already knew, were merely local agents, and had nothing to do with the property and the editorship of the magazine. I have correct copies of every letter and note I wrote in the affair, and all the details given above are literally true. I shall, for your private information, add the name of the magazine, the title of the article published, &c., and my own name and address; but if you print this communication, permit it to appear with the signature of A WRONGED AUTHOR.

—The variation to which we have referred is this:—in the case of "*φ*," the article was forwarded, as we understand, with an express statement that it was not to be used unless paid for; in the case of "A Wronged Author," the articles would seem to have been sent without any such stipulation. The stronger journals pay for all articles, as a matter

of course; but some other journals, less prosperous, are known to exist on the voluntary contributions of the literary public. An editor of one of these latter, receiving a paper suited to his columns, offered without express stipulations as to payment, would probably infer that it was placed unconditionally at his disposal.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), 1*s.*; Catalogues, 1*s.* JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1*s.*; Season Tickets, 5*s.* each. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRANCISH EXHIBITION.—The FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, by the Modern Artists of the FRANCISH SCHOOL, is OPEN to the public, at the French Gallery, 191, Pall Mall (opposite the Opera Comique). Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* each. Open from Nine to Six daily. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

EXHIBITION.—MESSRS. DICKINSON'S COLLECTION of PORTRAITS of DISTINGUISHED PERSONS has been considerably added to by many interesting Pictures, executed in Oil, on Ivory, and on Paper. The Exhibition is open daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1*s.*—1*s.* New Bond Street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock, until Half-past Ten. The Galleries are Still open at the Box-Office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between Eleven and Four, without extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES, with new Costumes of various Nations, and Curiosities, every Evening (Saturday excepted) at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-Office, POLYGGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross. Tickets may be had at the principal Musicians.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.—Programme: Lectures by Dr. Kahn, also at Three o'clock, on highly interesting and instructive topics, and by Dr. Sexton, F.R.G.S., F.E.S., as follows:—At half-past One, the Phenomena, Curiosities, and Philosophy of the Sense of Sight; at Four, the Human Eye Contrasted with the Fish, Bat, and the Uro, Preparation, Alteration, and Dissection. The Museum contains 1,000 Models and Preparations, and is wholly unrivaled in the world. Open daily (for Gentlemen only), from Ten till Ten. Admission, 1*s.* Catalogues, containing Dr. Kahn's Lectures, gratis to Visitors.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*May 7.*—In accordance with the notice given, the Society met for the first time in the large hall of Burlington House this day. Lord Wrottesley, President, occupied the chair, and delivered a short address congratulating the Society on the acquisition of their new and commodious premises, and expressing a hope that the prosperity which the Royal Society enjoyed throughout the period of their abode in Somerset House may be continued in Burlington House. The following list of candidates recommended by the Council for election was read; and it was announced that the election would take place on Thursday, the 11th of June:—L. S. Beale, G. Boole, G. B. Buckton, T. Davidson, G. Grote, Rowland Hill, the Rev. T. Kirkman, W. Marct, M.D., J. Marshall, A. Smith, M.D., R. A. Smith, C. P. Smyth, H. C. Sorby, J. Welsh, and J. Whitworth, Esqrs. The following papers were read:—"On the Plasticity of Ice," by J. Thomson, Esq. "On the Part which the Silicates of the Alkalies may play in the Metamorphism of Rocks," by T. S. Hunt, Esq. "On the Comparison of Transcendents with certain applications to the Theory of Definite Integrals," by G. Boole, Esq.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*May 11.*—Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson delivered a lecture "On Mohammerah and Shat el Arab," with reference to the late operations on the mouth of the Euphrates.—Sir H. Rawlinson held in his hand a report on Mohammerah and Shat el Arab, which he had prepared for the information of the Government about fifteen years ago, when the dominion of those places was contested between the Persians and the Turks, and when those two Powers had requested the arbitration of the English and Russian Governments for a settlement of the matters in dispute. But, as the document

to which he alluded treated almost exclusively of dry geographical details, he thought the meeting would prefer hearing a statement of the history and actual position of Mohammerah. Mohammerah was the scene of the latest, and he trusted the last, military exploit of the British forces against Persia. Although it was a place of considerable interest, he believed that at the present hour it was but little known. Its position was set forth in a very few maps, and there were not many persons, even among the best informed, who were acquainted with the actual position of the place which had been recently captured by the British troops. The first expedition landed at Bushire, and the second expedition moved on to Mohammerah, across the mouth of the Persian Gulf to the Euphrates. The only navigable mouth of the Euphrates was at Mohammerah. It was not practicable in the ordinary acceptance of the term; it was not like the Thames; it never had more than three fathoms of water, and was generally only from twelve to fourteen feet. But very few vessels could cross the bar of the Euphrates without grounding. The expedition having left Bushire on the 19th of March was not able to attack Mohammerah till the 26th—being upwards of a week. The question was constantly asked, "Where is Mohammerah? is it in Persia or is it in Turkey?" The whole country from Ararat to the Persian Gulf had been scientifically surveyed by the English and Russian Commissioners for a distance of 1,000 miles, and the physical or geographical question at issue between Persia and Turkey was, whether Mohammerah was on the Euphrates or on the Karoon? It was agreed that the country watered by the Euphrates belonged to Turkey, and the country watered by the Karoon belonged to Persia; but the question was, as he had just stated, whether Mohammerah was on the one river or on the other. It was finally decided that Mohammerah should be considered as belonging to Persia, but there was reason to believe that that was contrary to geographical accuracy. He himself was of opinion that the place was situated on the Euphrates, and, if so, it belonged to Turkey. Sir H. Rawlinson then read some notes on the history of Mohammerah. It had, as he had already stated, been ruled that Mohammerah was Persian, and the Persians had occupied the place for a certain period; but the Turkish Government was never satisfied with that adjudication, and within the last six weeks, when it was known that an expedition had gone forth with the intention of attacking Mohammerah, the Turkish Government entered a protest against it. They did not consider that they had lost their territorial claim to that place. Sir Henry then referred to the history of Mohammerah from the earliest times. It was not generally known that Mohammerah was formerly a city of a very famous Greek kingdom; and, although it might not have been the capital, it formed part of the kingdom of Karaknia and Messina. It was a city of great importance, and there were extant coins which issued from its mint. The ground upon which the city stood was formed of alluvial deposits. The present fort was a quadrangle enclosure of about 350 yards by 390 yards, and was entirely destitute of artillery. The town had no natural advantages over Bussorah, but had thriven solely from the uncertainty of its dependence, whether on Persia or on Turkey, and its consequent freedom from a tariff. The object of Gen. Sir James Outram in removing from Bushire to Mohammerah was to obtain a position for carrying on the war. It was absolutely necessary that he should secure a strategical basis from which he might advance into the country. Had he remained at Bushire, it would have been a mere idle demonstration. He had no reason to suppose that a treaty of peace would be concluded at Paris; his object, therefore, was to carry on the war with activity and vigour, and the basis for his operations could only be obtained at Mohammerah. No doubt he believed that by gaining a position upon the Karoon he would have made an impression upon the Persians which would have brought them to reason; and, had the war continued, he would have gone further into the country. This was, however, now a matter

of speculation which he would not investigate. His own opinion was that the undertaking would have been one of difficulty, but in Oriental countries the people were found to succumb before there was any real necessity. It was not absolutely impossible to enter Persia from Mohammerah. There were several routes by which it might be done, though he admitted that they were extremely difficult routes. If the war had been protracted General Outram would have been obliged to go higher up the river, where the climate was comparatively good; and, as the troops would have to remain in Persia during the summer, for the treaty of peace could not be ratified before June, and the evacuation of the country could not be before September, the worst month in the whole year, he hoped General Outram would take his troops higher up on the Karoon, the advantage being that, although he would have a hot climate, the air was pure and clear, and by making huts and surrounding them by camelthorn the temperature would be reduced to a bearable point. With regard to food, at the present time the whole country was a mass of the most luxuriant vegetation. There was no country richer than what was called the Durrah above Shuster. For the space of thirty miles it was one entire garden, yielding every possible produce of a tropical climate—sugar, opium, indigo, rice, nuts, chedda sticks, mules, and horses. The province of Khusistan was not only valuable in a military point of view, but also commercially; and although no one entertained the idea of our obtaining a permanent occupation of the country, still, the Persian Government being made aware of its commercial importance, that circumstance would act as an inducement, in order to get us out of the country as quickly as possible, for them to comply with our terms.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Nov. 7.—Mr. Kemble gave an account of recent excavations by Lord Falmouth at Mareworth Castle, Kent; also some details of researches made by the Rev. L. Larking on the site of the cromlech called the Adscombe, or Coldrum, adjoining a remarkable stone circle in Kent.—Notices of a considerable collection of Roman antiquities of bronze, glass, &c., with Samian vessels, at Hallaton, Leicestershire, were received from the Rev. John Hill.—The Hon. R. C. Neville brought for inspection some objects of unusual types, and two iron spears of very large dimensions, found in railway cuttings near Bishop's Stortford.—The Rev. James Raine, Jun., communicated a narrative preserved in the Registry of the Archbishops of York, regarding a priest living at Wombwell, in southern Yorkshire, in 1465, who had practised divination by the aid of a crystal, and the mode of incantation by which he pretended to discover stolen goods, the thief being discerned in the crystal by a boy who aided him in his divinations. His fame having spread abroad, he was summoned by the Vicar-General on a charge of heresy, and having made full confession, penance was imposed upon him, and he was ordered to commit his magical books to the flames.—Mr. Salvin produced an inscribed leaden plate, lately found near the east end of Lindisfarne Abbey Church, in course of the works of restoration carried out by direction of the Government.—Mr. Carruthers, of Belfast, sent an account of antiquities found in the county of Londonderry.—The Rev. J. Maughan and Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle, communicated the discovery of a Runic inscription in Carlisle Cathedral. Dec. 5.—Mr. Le Keux gave an account of recent discoveries at Sherborne Abbey Church. The Hon. R. C. Neville read a statement of his discoveries at the Roman station at Great Chesterford, Essex, and brought for inspection numerous relics and personal ornaments, which have enriched the extensive museum formed by him at Audley End.—Dr. M'Pherson delivered a narrative of the ancient vestiges, sepulchral deposits, and examples of Art, disinterred during excavations which he had directed to be made on the site of Pantecapaeum and the Mons Mithridatis, in the immediate vicinity of Kertch.—Mr. E. G. Squier brought a collection of precious stones, objects of rarity, found amongst the ruined cities of Central South America, and sculptured with sacred symbols or hieroglyphics.

Jan. 2.—The Rev. J. C. Cummings read a memoir on the early monuments and vestiges of the Northmen in the Isle of Man, with special notice of the sculptured remains bearing inscriptions in Runes, some of which may be assigned to the tenth century.—Mr. Kemble gave a discourse on the notices of heathen interments in the Anglo-Saxon charters, especially in the detailed statements of the boundaries of estates.—The Rev. W. H. Gunner offered some observations on the manuscripts preserved in the library of Winchester College; he produced a volume containing, amongst other matters, a contemporary Life of Wykeham, and supposed by Bishop Lowth to have been a book actually in the possession of that prelate.—A collection of Roman relics, found at Kenchester, in Herefordshire, was brought for examination by Miss Walker.—Mr. Bernhard Smith produced a portion of the horn of the extinct species of red deer, fashioned to form the mounting for a weapon or axe-head of stone. It was found in Wychwood Forest.—Mr. Le Keux exhibited a collection of drawings of churches in Berkshire, by Mr. J. C. Buckler.—Mr. Dodd brought a portrait of Sir F. Drake. Feb. 6.—The Rev. E. Trollope described a discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains at Kirton, Lincolnshire, on the estates of T. B. Richardson, Esq., of Hibalstow.—Mr. Westwood offered some observations on the early sculptured monuments of Scotland.—Mr. Way called attention to the great variety and number of the sculptured slabs of a later period in the Western Highlands, some of them of very elaborate character, as also to the tradition that memorials of that nature had been obtained in considerable numbers in former times from the cemetery at Iona.—The Hon. R. C. Neville gave an account of the discovery of some Roman antiquities of uncommon character at Great Chesterford. They consist of two large vessels formed of the Kimmeridge shale, turned in the lathe, found with Roman pottery; no similar objects of that material have been discovered. With these were two pair of silver bow-shaped brooches, of elegant fashion, each pair being united by a silver chain of very skilful workmanship. The whole of these remarkable relics have been deposited in Mr. Neville's Museum at Audley End.—Mr. Hunter brought, by permission of Mr. Windham Jones, of Nantwich, an interesting relic of Milton, the knife and fork supposed to have been part of the personal effects of the poet, which passed on his death to his widow.—Mr. Rogers brought a Cornish Hurling Ball, plated with silver; probably a prize for feats of skill in the ancient Cornish game, which he described as still in vogue.—Mr. Franks exhibited an ancient bronze celt, found in a Tartar hut near Kertch, during the late campaign; and the hilt, with part of a sword, of very curious character, probably late Celtic. It was found at Worton, near Lancaster.—Mr. Nightingale brought a bronze vessel of the Saxon period recently found near Wilton, and an enamelled silver ring, found in the same part of Wiltshire.—Mr. O. Morgan produced two astrolabes of the sixteenth century, and several ornaments of crystal of unknown use.—Mr. Burges brought a cast from a beautiful mirror-case, representing the assault of the Castle of Love; and a drawing of an iron hand and arm, in the Museo Correli at Venice. March 6.—A letter was received from Mr. Wardell, of Leeds, accompanying a collection of the fictitious weapons of flint obtained in Yorkshire, the fabrication of which in the East Riding of Yorkshire has recently excited much attention amongst antiquaries.—Mr. Burges read a memoir on the precious objects preserved in the Treasury at Monza, and regarded as having been given to that church by Queen Theodelinda, who espoused Antharic, king of the Lombards, in 589, and after his death remarried Agilulphus, duke of Turin.—The Rev. W. Hastings Kelke communicated an account of 'Creslow Pastures, Bucks, the royal feeding-ground for cattle, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles the Second,' and of the descent of the manor, the desecrated church of Creslow, and the ancient manor-house, which presents some architectural features of interest.—The Rev. H. Maclean gave a short notice of the recent discovery of some remarkable Saxon remains in the

north of Lincolnshire, in the neighbourhood of a site where it has been supposed that a conflict occurred in 827 between Egbert and the Mercians, and that the slain had been interred on the field of battle.—Mr. Neville exhibited a massive Irish ornament of gold found at Killymoon, county Tyrone.—Mr. Hunter brought some knives of the same period as the relique of Milton produced at the previous meeting, and supplying a confirmation of the belief of its having been of the times of the poet.—Mr. Fitch sent a beautiful little fibula, of Roman work, found in the camp at Caister, and a brass seal lately added to his rich cabinet of Norfolk antiquities.—Mr. Whin copp exhibited a collection of rings of gold and silver, found in Suffolk and other localities; also a gold ornament set with an hemispherical crystal, through which is seen a delicately painted miniature of the flagellation of Our Lord.—Mr. Morgan brought a numerous collection of papal and other ecclesiastical rings, chiefly of the fifteenth century.—Mr. Dodd exhibited two miniatures, Queen Mary and Elizabeth, productions of the art of their times.—Mr. Hawkins brought two curious weapons found on the site now occupied by the clock tower at Westminster, and disinterred at a great depth.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a Saxon brooch found in the Thames.—A series of drawings of the chief collegiate buildings in Oxford, by Mackenzie, was contributed by Mr. Le Keux; an ancient tripod vessel of bronze, found in Merionethshire, was brought by Mr. W. Wynne, M.P.; and several drawings, illustrating certain curious remains recently destroyed near Homerton, were sent by Mr. T. Wyatt.

April 3.—J. Hunter, Esq., in the chair.—The Rev. W. H. Kelke gave a notice of an ancient encampment in the parish of Choulesbury, Bucks, occupying a position on the summit of that part of the Chiltern Hills which forms the boundary between the counties of Herts and Bucks.—A short notice of ancient pottery works, lately found near Chepstow, accompanied some examples of the wares discovered, sent for examination by Dr. Ormerod, the Historian of Cheshire.—Mr. Allingham, of Reigate, communicated a licence granted to a parishioner of Nutfield, Surrey, resident at an inconvenient distance from his parish church, the roads also being so impassable that it was not practicable for him to attend Morning Prayers, to return home and be present again at Evening Service, as by law required.—Prince Labanoff sent a copy of the catalogue of his extensive collection of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and a volume of documents relating to the history of Bothwell, for presentation to the Institute.—A memoir by Mr. W. S. Walford was read, on Tenure Horns, of which some remarkable examples have been preserved in various parts of England, supposed to have had some reference to the tenure of lands or offices.—The Rev. James Raine, jun., communicated a transcript of the ordinances for the collegiate establishment at Middleham, Yorkshire, founded by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. They have been preserved in the registry at Richmond, and have never been published.—The Rev. H. Maclean sent for exhibition a bronze Saxon bowl, formed for suspension by three rings. It was found in Lincolnshire with human remains, the boss of a shield, and other reliques.—Mr. Bish Webb brought a bronze celt of rare type, found in the Thames, near Staines, and a Roman ampulla of glass, found in a railway cutting near the same place.—The Rev. Greville Chester sent a hatchet or spearhead of flint, found in Suffolk; several ancient objects of metal, from Winchester, and a draughtsman of bone, from the west coast of Connemara; also some bracteate coins from Germany.—Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited several oriental weapons, a fine Persian battleaxe, a German steel mazuelle, &c.—Mr. Faulkner produced several very interesting illustrations of the fallen magnificence of Ephesus.—Mr. Le Keux exhibited a collection of drawings of the numerous Roman altars and inscribed slabs preserved at the Chapter Library, Durham, as copied by John Carter, the antiquary, in 1795; also a drawing of a curious mosaic floor found at Leicester in 1782.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** British Architects, 8.—'On the Manufacture of Iron,' by Mr. Calvert.—'On the Oxidation of Chinese Wax,' by Mr. Buckton.
Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Statistics of the Land Tax Statistics of England and the Political Arithmetic of the early period of its Settlement,' by Mr. Hendrika.
Royal Institution, 8.—'On Italian Literature—Historians of the Cinquecento,' by Dr. Lacatis.
Wed. Society for the Progress of International Commerce, 8.—'On its bearing on the Brussels Congress of 1856, and the London Club of Harwich,' by Prof. Owen.—'On some Tropical Plants in the Old Red of Caithness,' by Mr. Salter.
 Royal Society of Literature, 8.—
Thurs. Numismatic, 7.—
 Society of Antiquaries, 8.—
 Philological, 8.—
 Royal Institution, 8.—'On Sound, and some associated Phenomena,' by Prof. Tyndall.
Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'On Meteorology, with Observations and Sketches taken during a Balloon Ascent,' by Mr. T. H. Huxley.
Sat. Royal Institution, 8.—'On the Relations of Chemistry to Graphic Art, and the Fine Arts,' by Prof. Frankland.
 Asiatic, 8.—Anniversary.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Stanfield treats us this year with a picture, *Port na Spania, near the Giant's Causeway, Antrim, Coast of Ireland* (No. 204), which even as a mere faithful report of a geological wonder would astonish and delight, but which, coloured by poetry and bordered by a leaping, angry sea, such as Mr. Stanfield can alone persuade to give him a sitting, becomes one of the centre points of the Exhibition. Broad, epic, fresh, vigorous, as it is, but not painted with any fear or awe of Nature's multitudinousness, it is yet such a concentration of excellence that it cannot be passed by without astonishment. The strange serrated pyramid of basalt, with its fluted battlements stands bare and stony,—below which the slippery grass-slopes present a strange contrast to the boiling whirlpool of the surf and the stormy wrath and clamour of the seething breakers,—shows the strong chimney-pot rocks that some of the Armada broke their hearts on. The red strata, banding the rock horizontally, are especially curious. The white cloud of gulls dotting against the grey mist—the rocks breaking through the vapour that eddies and retreats—the slant sunlight—are all traits of Stanfield's best manner. The figures in armour, not peculiarly Spanish or of any especial age, are not so good as usual, and are too subservient to the landscape to excite compassion or interest. The sea is a vast and divine thing; and man should be represented in his full force and dignity to contrast his weakness even at his fullest strength with the ocean's cruel power. *Fort Socca, St.-Jean de Luz* (61) is one of this painter's clever, but more every-day sketches, done with an ease that rather defies Nature—an ease too often obtained not by seeing too much, but by seeing too little, in Nature. Still, the squat brown tower, the red flag, the white whiff of smoke, the leap and run of the billows, are clever enough for any but Mr. Stanfield, who could do better. *Calais Fishermen taking in their Nets* (308) has the same clever dash and certain sea-level about it. The waves roll and break in a proper way, but do no new thing; and so we get tired of them, and think a marine-painter's net proceeds should be more than this, unless he at once turn manufacturer and stereotypist. *Calm in the Gulf of Salerno* (371) has more originality about it. The tone is grey and English. The Italian sapphire is not here, merely the opals of the Scotch pebble; but still it is calm and beautifully still,—and Mr. Stanfield for once seems almost reflective in his observation.

Mr. G. C. Stanfield, though too like his father, paints improovingly, but is occasionally too black or too wooden. He must look more into surface, value local colour, and not alter too much what he sees in order to get breadth, which should not be obtained by conventional untruth. *Berncastel, on the Moselle* (188), has a compact nativeness and a decision about the painting, which are very attractive. *Beelstein* (339) is a fine scene in the pleasant wine country;—but his best picture, both as to finish and effect, is *The Old Town Hall and Moselle Bridge, Coblenz* (459). The quaint houses, so crochety and picturesque, so full of individual thought and self-assertion, are more architecturally

forcible than a landscape-painter's houses generally are.

Mr. Linnell displays all the excellencies of his manner in No. 467, whether it be a remembrance or a reality. He is less carpetty and streaky; and his weltering blue sea of distance is full of the peculiar beauty of Surrey scenery. The gipsies are well put in, and the hill, studded with sheep, slopes down pleasantly on the right.—Mr. J. T. Linnell's *Mountain Path* (136) shows great improvement and much originality.—Mr. Witherington gets very tame, immovable, and mannered. His pretence of finish and his compromise between the old and new schools—twilight and daylight—is every year more evident. *Early Summer* (132) is fresh and green, but still weak and unsatisfying;—so is *Lyndale, North Devon* (145).

About Mr. Redgrave's works there is always a quiet nature and a poetry so delicate that it is almost effeminate. His trees are picked out with such a feminine care and method, his children are such weak-legged, tender bantlings, and we cannot but delight in the cool freshness of his beech-wood and the green calmness of his river pools. Nos. 62, 185, 238, 514, are all evidences of a mustard-and-cress delicacy of treatment that is conventional in plan but semi-Pre-Raphaelite in execution.

For a real, painstaking, laborious, truthful landscape, beautiful in middle distance and minutely beautiful in background, command us to Mr. J. M. Carrick's *Rydal, Westmorland* (542), too grey in colour, but still pulsing with air and life. It is so careful and truthful that a Rydal man could recognize every rock and bush, which is a pleasure when the place is both beautiful and historical. Mr. Oakes shows a gratifying improvement; he paints with vigour and a great sense of nature, but wants more delicacy and should not be so fond of displaying mere paint. When Mr. Redgrave, apparently so minute, sends four or five pictures, it is a good sign to see Mr. Oakes with his two,—for even one is enough for a landscape-painter's year. His *Craig-dulyn, Carnarvonshire* (215) is one of the finest and truest landscapes in the room. See how cloud breaks on cloud, and what space after space of ground and light and air the mind can travel over. It is a good test of a landscape to see how long the eye takes to exhaust it: the fullest cover takes the longest beating. *The Caernarvonshire Hills, from Anglesea* (596) is still more beautiful for depth and variety of cloudy distance.

Mr. Creswick is dextrous as ever. A strong, fresh country air sweeps over his canvas, but the painter with his brushes and tricks is never out of sight. With less self-confidence and more fear of his subject no one could much beat Mr. Creswick. His leaves and trees are masses of mere paint, quite the old ciphers of the no-eyes age. His best picture is *Autumn Morning* (219);—the meeting of the brook and river is fresh and enjoyable, but too careless and contemptuously hurried, as if Nature was a thing that ought to take off its hat to an R.A. Still, the cows and the rustic bridge, and the water, green and yellow with reflections, and the trees just tipped with autumn's saffron, and the dark figures standing out against the sky—that old, sure effect—make a pleasant picture, with more however of Thomson's 'Seasons' than Tennyson's Idylls about it.

Mr. F. Danby, always large-minded and poetical, is rather mannered in his *Court of Alcinoë* (245), his ruddiness, however brilliant, is monotonous. One Danby suffices for a gallery—but the richest gallery is richer for its Danby. Mr. J. Danby's *Evening in the Highlands* (584) is clever, but tricky. Two masses of cloudy green and dull orange make the picture. There is a gloomy look about it that annoys the eye. Mr. Boddington's *Shades of Evening* (613) is nature seen through a horn lantern. A semi-opaque yellowness marks the work of this painter. Mr. Hering's *Lake of Lugano* (569), remarkable for its combed-out ripple, is a pleasant achievement of colour. A figure painter's landscape is always fresh and unconventional because it is generally a voluntary labour of love. Therefore we delight in Mr. Herbert's *Coast of France* (230), which is just a note from a diary. The scene is a mere extract, with no points of com-

position, clear and severe as Mr. Herbert always paints, but cheerful with the blue sky white with shadows, the flat, wet sands and the scooped cliff. Mr. Havell's *Lymouth Bridge* (223) deserves notice with its grey tumble of stones and boulders.

Mr. Moore's Swiss recollections deserve a prominent notice. His *Swiss Meadow in June* (201) is a slice out of Eden, over-run with wild flowers. *Mont Blanc, from Servoz* (13) is that moment of sunset when the White Alps turn, as if by enchantment, to pyramids of rose-coloured—say strawberry ice,—then blood coloured, then fire, then pale, paler, till the corpse light comes and death and night. The graduation of blue and red are given with great—almost too great—delicacy, because mountains are vigorous things, look you.—“When the leaves begin to turn” (994) is a most lovely picture, full of exquisite though not brilliant colour, by Mr. A. W. Hunt. It is autumn faithfully interpreted by one who knows what the wind whispers to the yellow leaves, and what the yellow leaves reply. It is full of nature's infinitude, which is now the favourite aspect of nature. Watch the fern-leaves flicker in that little dingle, see the brook dance so blithely, and let the eye revel on the mossy many-coloured rocks, forgetting oil and paint.—*Time and Tide* (566), shamefully hung, is a beautiful transient effect of nature, purple and gold in all its glory. The waves flush and sparkle,—the middle distance is wondrous,—the foreground is rather misty.—Mr. E. W. Cooke's *Crab and Lobster Shore* (28) is grey, but natural and clever. His *Morning after a Heavy Gale* (412) is fresh and cheerful. Sometimes Mr. Cooke is attenuated and inclined to be weak, but generally his seas swell and career with merry up-and-down rock and freedom which no Continental sea-painter, old or new, can equal.

This year Mr. Roberts, though still sketchy, rather mapping and blocking out than finishing—as men count finish, knowing that a good picture is an all but immortal thing, is more grand and solemnly sombre than usual. His *Duomo, Milan* (41), is a fine specimen of his grand and comprehensive style, not finished enough to allay the eye with impasto or surface; but toned and tinted in, and pencilled with a fine cleverness that ignores the dull but necessary toil that should back up such genius. Late and meretricious as the Duomo is, its giant windows and colossal pillars are, the painter makes us feel, full of architectural religion. The pulpits of bronze and silver, the scarlet diaper, Pellizzone's *bassi-rilievi*, and Brambilla's Samson caryatides, are all hinted by Mr. Roberts, and enshadowed by a gloom which invests the procession with awe. The gleams of coloured light are truly characteristic of that great church which, built of clear, sharp, and unsullied marble, appears from the outside, with its pinnacled saints, more like a jewel casket than a cathedral. *The Piazza Navona, Rome* (88), is fine-toned picture, better finished and less scene-like than usual. The yellow brown houses and red columns remind us of the artists' city. *The Church of St. Gommaire, at Lierre, in Brabant* (418), is a grand interior, dealt with in a noble and surpassing way peculiar to this excellent painter, who, when not too bold, is always successful. We must not close our landscape notices without drawing attention, among many ambitious fatuities and weak crudities, to Mr. M. Anthony's *Spring in the Wood* (347)—dark and large, in this clever artist's manner, but this year brighter and more forcible than usual. There is a fervid determination about these willowy and green darknesses that surprises and impresses. The sky, too, is a beautiful freckle of blue, full of all depths of the sapphire, from the playful light of a blue eye to the fathom-deep richness of the blue sea.—Hung out of all range of eye, and most unfairly, because requiring peculiar minuteness of observation, is Mr. Inchbold's *Jungfrau, from the Wengern Alps* (360). This is a most loving view of the ‘Manfred’ scenery, wrought out with knowledge, skill, and research. The tender gradations of snow shadow and middle tint, sloping from flowery grass up the desolate barrenness of the mountain peak, are well painted.

In spite, of course, of some staring nonentities and many instances of colossal ugliness, the portraits are this year better than usual, more nearly equal,

each painter showing an increase of power in his own manner and an evident effort to tone down his peculiar sins. Mr. Boxall is more shapely and no less mellow,—Mr. Grant is equally graceful and less grey,—Sir J. W. Gordon has heads not quite so grim as usual,—Mr. Desanges is less merely gauzy with his moonlit muslins,—and Mr. Knight has renounced the boiled-lobster tone of flesh that he once affected. Even Mr. Sant lays by his rosy cream colours and tries to be yellow and serious.

Perhaps, for likeness and painter's force, Mr. Knight stands first. He is always manly and unaffected, and a quiet sure power pervades his portraits. How well the observant, thoughtful head of *Mr. N. B. Ward* (81), the inventor of the fern-cases, stands out from the dull thick green of the great African plant at his back. The colour is not showy or ideal, but true and pure and English,—the shadows not burnt and hard, but thin and transparent. The portrait of *Sir C. Eastlake* (80) is eminently good. The quiet clerical manner of Sir Charles is admirably caught. *Rev. G. T. Marker and Mrs. Marker* (108) is too full of the portrait convention; and a man ostentatiously and unnecessarily sitting in domestic life in robes is somewhat ridiculous. A face must be well painted indeed that can stand out from all the scarlet tawdry glare of an exhibition.—Mr. Grant is sober and earnest in his *Marquis of Lansdowne* (70). The face is a shrewd and acute one, worth painting, too, which is something. His two most ambitious works are *Mrs. Markham* (126) and *Mrs. Peel* (154), two female full-lengths, being full of grace and ladyhood. The first in any other hands would have been meretricious, with the gown just lifted, showing the tight-laced dainty foot and smart red-and-black petticoat,—yet it is in Mr. Grant's hands perfectly quiet, pure, and ladylike, only masculine enough to verify courage, spirit, and self-confidence. *Mrs. Peel's* is a beautiful face,—the forehead rather too low,—the dull white gown and black round hat are treated with real poetry, in the true sense of painting. *Gen. Sir G. Pollock* (220) is manly and well painted, as are all Mr. Grant's other officers and noblemen.

Mr. Sant seems restless and unsettled in style, wavering between blonde and brunette, figure and subject. His *Master Bathurst* (404) is a deep-toned, dark yellow portrait of a boy, as beautiful as Milton in his youth, his long hair falling in luxuriant wealth over a dark purple velvet tunic. The beauty must be enhanced. Mr. Sant is not the man to speak what he thinks unflattering truth. *Infancy* (568) is a portrait of a tumbling, restless child awaking. The colour is not so pleasing as usual, and the background is not happy.

Mr. Boxall excels himself in his (116)—a delicious bit of ripe colour, glorifying a head poised with exquisite lady-like grace and unconsciousness. It is a lit among faces: sweet, slender, and pure as an Evangeline's. Pity it terminates in a muslin fog. The Rev. Henry Soames (322), *David Cox, Esq.* (499), &c. are all worthy of study and admiration.

Mr. Desanges is a flattering idealizer, and paints lace gowns to perfection. His faces are pretty, from their attractive freshness and want of shadow. Glimpses of sea and pots of flowers give his works rather a Keepsake character. His two best portraits are those of *Miss D. Davis* (412) and *Mrs. H. White* (428); the first wonderful for its scarf and full-folded skirt: the latter for its white flowered lace and rosy light. Gay, bright, and with a certain style, Mr. Desanges is certain of a sort of admiration, but not that deep admiration that Sir J. W. Gordon obtains, with his rough, thoughtful, wrinkled oddities, all people of thought or mark,—thought improving the face, and wrinkles being often the mind's badge of rank. All his portraits deserve notice, being always clever and earnest. They are, *Sir G. Clark, of Penicuik* (130),

George Combe, the Phrenologist (137),—*General Simpson* (212),—*Miss Hutton, of Lanark* (302), a shrewd face, worthy of Galt,—*The Hon. Lord Murray* (363), the possessor of the extraordinary Scotch title of “Senator of the College of Justice,” marvellous, the tone good,—and *John Blackwood* (546). Mr. Innis's *Major-General Sir H. D. Jones*

(348), with his cocked eyebrow, is telling and effective. Mr. Reilly's portraits, the *Bishop of Jamaica* (235) and *Captain Conolly* (250), are most promising. Mr. S. A. Hart's *Rabbi Adler* (71) is broad and powerful.

Returning to the figure pictures we find room to notice one or two of the best of the lesser works. First and foremost Mr. Solomon's *Waiting for the Verdict* (562), such a scene as Crabbe could have painted in words—much more refined and with much more purpose than Mr. Solomon's previous works. Scene, ante-room of a law court, through an open door of which, through a burst of slant light, we see the red-robed judges throned in state. A family of a prisoner await his and their fate. An old countryman, the father, bows and sways with grief, while the wife weeps in the pangs and agony of despairing suspense. The unconscious child playing at her side heightens the pathos by an old but never exhausted contrast. The careless barristers pass in and out, the door opens and shuts, soon will come a lull, and then the awful judgment words breaking upon the hush.

Mrs. E. M. Ward tells a pretty domestic story, *God save the Queen* (122), with charming archness and nature. A lady sits at the piano, surrounded by her little choristers,—who have suddenly stopped playing with swords and dolls to join in the national strain. The thing is nothing—only a bit of beauty; a lovely English interior of our own time, with all its accidents of dress, decoration, and emotion; a bit of English domestic history. Mrs. Ward's hand has grown stronger and her colour brighter since she painted ‘The May Queen’ last year.

Mr. Faed, though a little too smooth and glossy, makes a great advance this year in his simple domestic subject of *The First Break in the Family* (264). If men of a rougher and more vigorous imagination will call this picture of the tea-tray school, it is certainly the rarest and richest of the school. A mail-coach, already small as a fairy's chariot in the distance, has just borne away Willy from the muirland cottage. The father, the old mother, the sister and granny watch it with various feelings. The child with wonder, the old woman with stolidity, the father with manly anxiety and heartiness, the sister with averted face. A Scotch bonnet and a little plaid, let alone the heath, mark the nationality of the painter. In spite of smooth and most careful painting, the old woman's head is grown out and the little sister is rather awry. We do not like to see reflections either from lights not in the picture. Such hypothetical clouds and windows may serve as excuses for any absurdity, and are strains upon one's forbearance.

Mr. Dobson grows tiresome with his clean-painted saints, with no expression but a sort of pious and vacant stare. Royal patronage should not unnerve men. *Reading the Psalms* (63) is all very well, but *The Child Jesus going to Nazareth* (556) is ugly and too large and heavy.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—It is generally, we find, considered in Art-circles that the Academy Exhibition of this year ought to settle the claims of at least two outside men to Academic honours—we refer to the pictures of Mr. Danby and Mr. Linnell, jun. These works are both described in our article on the Exhibition. Mr. Linnell the younger has sprung into fame within a few years, as a worthy successor to his father, fresh in style and yet learned and exact. Mr. Danby long since won his spurs:—for twenty years he has known no rival as a poetical interpreter of Nature. His absence from the board of the Academy—on a ground far removed from artistic considerations—is the greatest reproach now lying against the Forty. His election in the room of the late Mr. Cook would strengthen the Academy, and satisfy public opinion.

Mr. Morris Moore has favoured us with a long and angry letter from Venice, assailing the new purchase of the National Gallery in strong language,—and the purchaser, M. Otto Münder, in language still stronger. We regret the temper in which Mr. Moore writes, as extremely damaging to the cause in which he labours,—the efficient and

the economical management of our national collection of pictures. Were he to write more calmly, his letters would weigh more with a public fully conscious of the benefits of free criticism on the doings of its paid servants, for he understands his subject, he pursues it with industry, and his facts are sometimes sufficiently strong to dispense with hot rhetoric. Our readers may remember that when rumours first brought us intelligence of the purchase of the Pisani-Paul Veronese for 14,000*L.*, we noted the price as "probably an exaggeration"; and we retain our impression that the price stated—and it would seem truly stated—is excessive. On this subject of price Mr. Moore gives some amusing details,—the responsibility of which we wholly leave to that gentleman. The price actually paid for the picture, he says, was 13,650*L.* He adds:—"Should any sensitive Englishman feel moved to blush at the fractional character of this sum as beneath our national dignity, let him suspend the emotion. The scandal is but temporary. Providence and Bavaria have provided against its continuance. There is a bill in reserve. Packing, insurance, freight, framing, and sundries, are to metamorphose the meagre 'figure' into the more comely and British proportion of 14,000*L.*; a sum only 1,000*L.* in excess of the grant voted for the purchase of pictures during the entire year. The picture thus frugally acquired by the Bavaro-British Art-missionary, to counterbalance the investment of 3,050*L.* in the 'Adoration of the Magi' and the Galvagna 'Bellini,' is by Paul Veronese. At Venice it is known as the 'Paolo di ca' Pisani'; not that it has ever been considered here other than a second-rate specimen of the master, but for the inevitable reason that it was at once the only Paul and the only picture in the Pisani family worth naming. The subject, 'The Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander,' is the sum of its pretensions as a classical work. To rank it as a model of Venetian colouring would betray gross ignorance of what the Venetians have achieved; yet its colouring is its chief recommendation. 'Il Paolo di ca' Pisani' was pre-eminently 'Il Paolo' of the gondolieri and ciceroni of Venice. Two-thirds of its notoriety derives from them. Adepts at eking out their connexion with strangers, it was one of the large mediocrities which served for that purpose. The price ostensibly agreed upon between Count Pisani and Herr Mündler for the 'Family of Darius' was 12,000*L.* To the discomfiture of a circle, to which I will presently introduce the English public, the Count insisted on being paid in Austrian silver. The exchange brought him an advantage of 360*L.* Deducting these sums from 13,650*L.*, there remains 1,290*L.* The proportions in which our Bavarian representative dealt out the entire sum is as follows:—

Sums ostensibly appropriated by Pisani..	£12,300	0
Banking commission to Mr. Valentine, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	70	0
<i>Commissions on the Picture:</i> —		
1. Signor Enrico Dubois, banker (son-in-law of Pisani),	62	10
2. Signor Carlo Dubois, banker (son-in-law of Pisani),	62	10
3. Signor Caterino Zen, Pisani's first steward,	300	0
4. Signor Pietro Dezan, Pisani's second steward,	271	10
5. Signor Dr. Monterumici, Pisani's lawyer,	271	10
6. Signor Paolo Fabris, "restorer,"	200	0
7. Giuseppe Comirato, Pisani's valet,	12	0
8. Caterina Rini, Pisani's cameriera (chambermaid),	10	0
9. Pietro Galperiti, Pisani's gondoliere	6	0
10. Angelo Comin, <i>item</i>	6	0
11. Riccardo de Sandre, Pisani's cook,	6	0
12. Pietro Dorigo, Pisani's porter,	6	0
13. Angela Dorigo, Pisani's porter's wife,	6	0
	£12,650	0

—Thus, no one can impute to us a monopoly of Herr Mündler's favours. They are freely shared with Italian Counts, bankers, stewards first and stewards second, lawyers, "restorers," valets, gondoliers, porters, porters' wives, chambermaids, and cooks. It is said that, out of the 13,650¹, he has rescued for us a balance of five francs; but this I consider apocryphal. After the settlement of this notable bargain—but not till after—Herr Mündler awoke to the advisableness of obtaining from Pi-

sani some document confirmatory of the picture's authenticity. Itself was its only document! Not a line about "pedigree" existed; an agreeable discovery for a pedigree-critic. Another incident has amused the Venetians. I have mentioned 'framing' as one of the items destined to swell our bill. Some may think that for 13,650L the frame might have been thrown in; but 'picture without frame' was the *ultimatum*,—and as the pressure was great, the only alternative was submission. The pressure was suspected. Had Pisani known all, he might have obtained 20,000L as easily as the minor sum,—in Austrian silver too. The cause of the Count's fancy for the frame soon transpired. About 40 miles hence, and pleasantly perched on the Euganean slopes, stands a merry old town called Este. Here, the Count is said to possess another 'Family of Darius,' of the same dimensions as the one he has 'sacrificed.' This was kept a secret till after the sale. On Tuesday, the 14th April, Herr Mündler, who, as Mr. Harcourt Vernon has it, 'appears to be an extremely painstaking and laborious person' (Debate, April 7, 1856), hastened to Este to study this curious work—but not alone. He is sufficiently adroit not to walk by his own lights; he prefers securing, at least, a chance of keeping on his feet. A Signor Paolo Fabris, 'restorer'—a very *Seguier* in the 'venerated art,' and a participant in the late spoil, as per list,—accompanied him as his salaried adviser—as the adviser of *our* adviser. The 'restorer' is returned; the 'extremely painstaking and laborious person' pursued his travels westward. The result of their deliberations has not reached me. Yours, &c., MORRIS MOORE."

A Correspondent asks us to insert a statement of the following facts:—

"Allow me to call your attention to a proceeding of some of the persons employed in collecting and describing the British Portraits in the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. It is well known that the Goldsmiths' Company in London possesses a fine portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton, painted by Cornelius Jansen, pronounced by competent judges an original, and which came into the possession of the Company according to the following entry in their books:—‘November 9, 1632. At this court the Lady Myddelton sent unto the Company Sir Hugh Myddelton's picture, desiring they would be pleased to accept thereof, and to hang it in their parlour, which was most kindly received and was placed according to her desire.’ This picture being the recognized portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton, was requested of the Company by some person for the Manchester Exhibition, but the Company fearing it might get damaged in its transit to and fro, were compelled to decline parting with it. Shortly afterwards (on the 13th of April) the person who wrote the Exhibition article in the *Times* newspaper took that opportunity of asserting (without adducing any proof) that the Goldsmiths' picture was a copy! Now I see by the official catalogue (104, British Portraits) it is called *duplicate* (?) at Goldsmiths' Hall. With respect to the picture of Sir Hugh at the Exhibition, it appears to have been engraved by Vertue; but if the date on the plate C. J. (Cornelius Jansen) *fe. 1632*, be correct, this must be a copy.—I am, &c., a CONSTANT READER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HERR C. DEICHMANN'S CONCERTS (under the immediate patronage of the Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary), at White's Hall, Concert Room, 10, BURY STREET, LONDON, W.1, at Eight o'clock on Saturday Evening, June 3, and on Monday Evening and THURSDAY MORNING, June 4, at Three o'clock, when Mendelssohn's Octetto and Beethoven's Septet will be performed. For particulars, see small bills and programmes.—Reserved Seat for both Concerts, 10s.; single Reserved Seat, 10s. 6d.; tickets 7s. each. To be had at Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Co.'s; Messrs. Schott & Co.'s; and of Herr Deichmann, 15, Somerset Street, Portman

MISS MACIRONE has the honour to announce that her SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on MONDAY, June 8, to commence at Eight o'clock. Price, One Shilling; by subscription, Half-Guinea. Reserved Seats, Half-Guinea; Single Tickets, 7s. Family Tickets, to admit four, 11s. 6d.—May be had of Mrs. Addison, Hollier & Lucas, 210, Regent Street; or of R. W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond Street; J. Campbell, 63, New Bond Street; and the proprietors of the "Wise Owl," 10, Pall Mall; and of the "Pantos Road," Maida Hill West. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. H. R. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron—
TUESDAY, May 19.—Willis's Rooms.—Quartette, D minor, No. 78.
Haydn: Trio in F, Op. 132, Spohr: Quintet, B flat, Op. 57. Mendelssohn: Solos; Pianoforte. Artists: Sainton, Godfré, H. and R. Blagrove, and Plasti. Ch. Halle.—Doors open at 8. Visitors' Tickets to be had at the usual places. Owing to the increased subscription this year, it is requested that no more applications be made for free admissions. J. ELLIOT, Director.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mozart's REQUIEM and Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 20, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Marian Moss, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas.—Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at 8 o'clock.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—There are weeks when the meekest of musical mortals are tempted to the use of injurious epithets concerning the "plague of concerts." They are now beginning (so far as we can judge) with more than usual vehemence. Of late years, too, the fashion of concert-players, — nay, too, of concert-holders, who can neither play nor sing, giving entertainments by threes or half-dozens, has spread in a manner calculated to engender alarm. Not only (save in the cases of such first-rate performers as M. Halle, Herr Pauer, Miss Goddard, Prof. Bennett, and one or two besides) must it lead to satiating the public with the masterpieces of chamber-music—not only are time and interest and labour somewhat frittered away, rendering it difficult for better things to be duly prepared and adequately relished; but another bad effect may be seen resulting from it:—in the swarm of inferior executants who are busting up and down to obtain a hearing (and a mention in print) at the very period when they ought to be most diligently labouring, not for publicity without profit, but for the proficiency which commands the world. The inroads increasingly attempted on the leisure of those who are supposed to have anything in their gift may be glanced at as a minor evil—a tax (we have heard it coolly stated) which they have no right to decline paying; but the waste of time spent on back stairs which—to speak figuratively—lead to very small chambers is nothing short of fatal to those who devote their energy to Art in any shape. It is not to point a paragraph, that we state that two-thirds of the musical talent of Europe is at present wasted and comes utterly to naught—because of the hectic impatience of its owners and the false means employed to force a success.

Among concerts with orchestra may be mentioned one of the *Amateur Society*,—the opening of the *Surrey Hall* for the season, with a performance of ‘*Elijah*’, conducted by M. Jullien, and somewhat riotously attended, if universal testimony is to be credited;—also, the second *Opera Concert* at the Crystal Palace. If the above does not amount to a very magnificent bill of fare, so far as what may be called grand music is concerned, during the last ten days, the number of minor concerts to be dealt with has been almost unmanageable,—including a last *Soirée* by *Miss Arabella Goddard*,—a *Matinée* by *Herr Kettnerus*, in a private house,—a *Soirée* by *Mr. G. Kiallmark*,—and a first *Matinée* by *Messrs. R. Blagrove*, and *Harold Thomas*, which made a special appeal to the lovers of that thriving instrument, the *concertina*,—a new *Sonata* expressly composed by *Herr Molique* for the two instruments figuring in the programme. Of this new work, by one of the few German masters left who are able and willing to compose, we must speak on some other hearing. Mr. H. Thomas has a certain elegance in his playing which recommends it. As a substitute for *Miss Dolby*, we heard *Madame Sophie Roekel*, the youngest daughter, we believe, of the veteran German Professor, who was also the original *Florestan* in Beethoven’s ‘*Fidelio*’, and who bids fair not to disgrace the family name. We heard, also, *Mr. Tenant*, for the first time this season, and thought him improved.

Besides the above have been given the last of Herr Pauer's *Soirées*, which, like its predecessor, enjoyed the special charm of Madame Pauer's attractive German singing. A young pianist, Herr Pirischer, made a favourable impression in the duett variations by Schumann, introduced last year,—and played his notes correctly, it is to be hoped, since so crude is the composition that we defy the finest ear to have any certainty on the subject. A new basso, Herr Schmelzer, who gave

the bass polonoise from 'Jessonda,' promises well as a steady singer with a well-regulated voice.—To close this notice, we may mention among other musical events the concerts of *Miss Birch* and *Miss Augusta Manning*.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—In spite of its feminine title, 'Lucia' is a tenor's opera;—which has succeeded only when such artists as Signor Rubini, M. Duprez, and Mr. Sims Reeves have presented themselves in the contract scene, and to close the tragic tale with the well-known grand *cavatina*.—Though the exquisite vocal art of Madame Persiani's Lucia still lives in our ears, it was the Edgardo who appeared with her that ruled the stage. Though Madlle. Lind acted the part better than any other character she sustained in London, even she, with her confessed fascinations as a songstress to boot, could not make head against the *largo* "Fra poco," which was to beguile its tears from the audience after her madness had vanished from the scene. Thus she played the part but seldom; since, apparently, she was not comfortable in any opera where the effect she produced was a secondary one. Signor Giuglini, then, in right of importance (how much more of art!) claims first mention in our notice. A few lines will suffice to say that the music was treated by him in his own style, perhaps a little less to our liking than the music of 'I Puritani,' or parts of 'La Favorita.'—So long-drawn were certain passages that for the final note of the phrase due breath was wanted; an effect of exhaustion being thus produced anything but expressive. The slow air "Fra poco," too, was spoiled by one of those *cadenzas* with words, which we cannot but think a bad fashion though the mode was introduced by no less a singer than Malibran. To such admirable qualities as Signor Giuglini possesses, it would be a pity should he fail to join the due management of rhythm and accent, since a very trifling enhancement of his present manner would render him tiresome and lachrymose, not expressive. We did not observe in his action that dramatic passion with which he has been credited by our contemporaries as *Arturo*.—But, read after their unanimous raptures, our account of Madlle. Piccolomini's Lucia will seem yet more strange. Its second performance was so unsatisfactory as to be received with disapprobation from some among the audience. Two-fifths of the part of Lucia, which consists of five pieces—the grand airs opening and closing it—were curious as specimens of "manner" intended to carry off the want of vocal power and finish. The *cabaletta* of the mad scene, for instance, was accentuated by a simper,—the young lady not having sufficient command of tone to give the phrase due musical point. Her acting as Lucia was in its earlier passages pretty, and in its more serious portion indicating good dramatic intentions.

Madame Albani sang on Tuesday as Rosina in 'Il Barbiere,' with a German Count Almaviva in Herr Reichardt.—Signor Vialetti made a very favourable impression as *Don Basilio*.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster signaled his return to this theatre, after a considerable absence, by his appearance in a new part,—one of those elaborate melo-dramatic characters in which he delights to make a masterly exhibition of his various histrionic resources. Joseph Chavigny, who lends his name to the new play produced on Monday, is one of those criminal heroes whose favourite talk is of the villainy of the world from which they are outcasts, and whose aim is to involve in the charge all with whom they are acquainted. He would enmesh in this net an old acquaintance, Mons. de Varennes (Mr. Garden), who, having adopted his child, substitutes her for his own daughter, whose death he conceals from her mother, and which child, in her assumed character, becomes entitled to a fortune that otherwise would pass to other relatives. Of this "skeleton in the house" Chavigny determines to take advantage, and claims five thousand pounds on condition of keeping the secret, and surrendering the proof of it contained in a written document, a letter from De Varennes to himself, nine-

teen years previously to the date of the play. The pressure of poverty and the love of gold are Chavigny's motives to this ungenerous and ungrateful proceeding. However, he overreaches himself, his conversation being overheard by De Varennes' wife and supposed daughter, whom it was desirable to keep in utter ignorance of the transaction. In this long scene, Mr. Webster (whose costume of a chasseur lent singular impressiveness to his figure) gave evidences of high acting power, neither extenuating nor exaggerating any point, but illustrating each with appropriate attitudes and gestures,—the variety of which had been, it was manifest, most carefully studied. His next great situation is the interview, in the Glen of Loup Noir, with his daughter, Madeline Ligny de Varennes (Madame Celeste),—who is commissioned to bring to him the desired bribe, and to desire him to escape from justice, for the depredations committed by him and his companion *Requin* (Mr. Paul Bedford) in the neighbourhood. Here the mutations of feeling are frequent and distinctly marked. At first doubtful of her intentions,—next convinced of her sincerity by the possession of the money,—after that subdued by his recollections,—and finally converted to a sense of honour, so that he voluntarily resigns the fatal paper of proofs,—Chavigny, as acted by Mr. Webster, shows us the artificial man gradually shredding away from him his external coverings, and returning to his first nature before what is good in it had been perverted to evil, or becomes so by comparison or contrast. But Chavigny has that in his grasp which anon restores him to his habitual relations with society—that fatal sum of money, on which his fancy revels exultingly, and with which he expects to purchase future pleasure. With that he determines to escape from his brutal companion, and make for the New World;—little thinking that the wretch whom he despises shall rob him while sleeping, and that in his destined flight he shall leave behind him and his wealth together. But it is so: and when Chavigny opens the empty pocket-book, and looks in vain for its former contents, what despair, what revenge replace the recent feelings of exultation. To all these Mr. Webster gave due expression. We are not so well content with the catastrophe of the play, which has a less philosophical development and an arbitrary melo-dramatic abruptness. The Nemesis, however, is accurately made out; and the final tableau is striking as well as peculiar. It would, however, mislead the reader if our analysis induced him to suppose that we are dealing either with a great play, or one well conducted. The purpose suggested by the above outline was evidently in the writer's mind; but the scenes are far from skillfully built up, and the language wants compression, elevation, and fertility. It is mean, faulty, and meagre. These defects, however, are compensated for from the largeness of design, and amply redeemed by the acting of Mr. Webster, who supplies much in what his playwright was wanting. Mr. Watts Phillips is, we understand, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this *Adelphi* drama.

SADDLER'S WELLS.—The spectacle drama of 'Azael; or, the Prodigal Son,' has been introduced to this stage under the provisional management of Mr. George Webster, who performs the young Hebrew himself. He has much improved as an actor since last season, and the appointments of the piece are satisfactory.

PRINCESS'S.—A French piece, by MM. Bayard and Varner, entitled 'Habitez donc votre immeuble,' has been adapted under the name of 'An Englishman's House is his Castle' for this theatre. The theme of the farce is the inconvenience arising from having lodgers in your house,—at least, that is the colouring given to this English version; but in the French the misery shown up is different in its kind, if not in its degree. The annoyance suffered by the proprietor of a large Parisian hotel takes a very different shape from that of an English landlord in a moderate house, with his subtenants continually crossing each other in their interests and movements. As much, however, is

made of the original materials and suggestions as possible. The impracticability of getting rid of the greatest bore without legal notice to quit is the hinge on which the accidents of the plot are made to turn. Lodgers will make love in the landlord's family, will carry on their petty schemes in their own apartments, try their inventions at the risk of blowing up the building, and cherish jealousy in regard to their wives and daughters, without regard to the housekeeper's comfort or character. The perplexities accruing from these various causes to Mr. Pococke, the lodging-house keeper in the play, are happily interpreted by Mr. Harley, whose very mannerisms come in aid of the portraiture. He is, besides, much assisted by a smart servant maid, humorously impersonated by Miss Murray. The piece, which aims at extravagant effects, was perfectly successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Gossip.—In this column rather than in the domain devoted to new books we notice what may be called another contribution to the Handel fund, in the "personal and professional" sketch of Handel's life, with thoughts on sacred music, just put forward by Mrs. Bray. The slightness of pretext for authorship in the present case will be seen when it is told that the Westminster Abbey Festival in 1834 seems to be the point at which the lady's personal remembrances close; and we must add, that the amount of her knowledge on the subject may be measured by one or two facts. She ascribes the arrangement of the words of 'The Messiah' to Dr. Morell, in place of their real arranger, Mr. Jennens, of Gopsall,—she speaks of 'There were shepherds,' in the same sacred oratorio, as "a sacred song," whereas there is no song in the case;—she advertises to the flexibility of voice required for *Galatea* in 'Hush, ye pretty warbling choir,'—that song being singularly plain and declamatory for the voice, among Handel's show songs for a *soprano*, and owing its main volatility and brilliancy to the "warbling choir"—alias to the groups of rapid flute-notes in thirds, which form the descant, and also the accompaniment, to the nymph's complaint.—Here let us say, that, in the article on M. Schelcher's 'Handel' last week, the date of the book of musical studies mentioned as having been transcribed by the young composer is misprinted. It should be 1698—not 1798, as it stands in our text.

Musical guests from abroad are beginning to pour in. M. Rubinstein, who is to perform, we perceive, at the next Philharmonic Concert,—M. Kletzter, a new violincellist,—Madlle. Westerstrand, of whose singing in Germany mention has been made in the *Athenæum*,—a Madlle. de Villar and Herr Rudolph, also singers less known to fame,—and M. Roger, from Paris. We observe, too, that the foreign journals are announcing visits from Madlle. Artot (Madame Viardot's pupil) and Herr Brassin, whose pianoforte playing is said to bear out its early promise.—It is understood that circumstances will prevent Madame Viardot from coming to London this spring.

Without indiscreetly opening "the pianoforte of private life" to public inspection, there is no possibility of averting the ear from certain changes which are passing over our drawing-room entertainments, and which cannot pass without relief to those who are wearied of the stereotyped concert bill, made up of Italian opera songs and quartette, and the 'Chemin du Paradis' or other French romance of the hour. We imagine that the *opéra de salon* may creep in, thus "paying the double debt" of exhibiting pleasing singers in pretty music and gratifying the taste for private theatricals so largely developed in the English lady of our day. Less problematical still is the reviving desire for English glee-singing, and which has been beckoning more than one modern composer to enrich the singers' part-books. That too general a fancy exists to mould English settings of English songs into the pattern of those which make up the German collections needs hardly be pointed anew; sooner or later it must work its own cure.

Opera in English will make a home somehow and somewhere in or near London, it appears. It is forthwith going "to happen" at *Astley's Amphitheatre*.

theatre, with Miss Rebecca Isaacs as *prima donna*, Mr. Augustus Braham as tenor, and "new effects." The performances to commence with "Il Trovatore." Are the gipsies to be mounted on horseback?

The Upper-Rhenish Musical Festival is this year to be held at Mannheim,—a town in which we have reason to fancy that there exists a certain musical life which, if not implying much progress, does not, on the other hand, imply destruction. The programme of the Festival includes Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony," Handel's "Hallelujah" Chorus (the last showing again how very little, after all, of Handel's music do they produce in Germany), a "Magnificat" by Durante, the Overture to "Euryanthe," &c. This much we have dug out of a French paper;—the Germans seeming from first to last absolutely unmindful of any convenience to the traveller, or profit to their gatherings, such as might result from more precise and early advertisement of their proceedings in London. The above programme is instructive, as not including a note of the so-called "music of the future." Herr Vincent Lachner is to be the conductor.

The Paris journals of this week announce M. Reber's new three-act opera, "Les Dames Capitaines," as presently forthcoming.

The "sayings" of M. Auber have long been as much renowned in the circles of Paris as those of Signor Rossini. One told the other day, by M. Janin, in his *feuilleton*, is worth a place in the gossip's wallet. M. Auber was in a society where a new tenor had to be heard. The tenor adventured that well-known romance from M. Méhul's "Joseph," where the hero has to sing how, by his inimical brothers, he was plunged into a damp well. As ill luck would have it, the singer's voice was anything but clear. When the song was over, M. Auber remarked, to his neighbour—much as Rogers might have done—"That Joseph has been too long in that well."—Here, since we are indulging in the veriest gossip concerning one of the best living opera-composers, may we not edge in a line to regret M. Auber's pertinacious resolution never to show himself beyond the barriers of Paris? There is, perhaps, only one composer besides himself—Herr Maysseder, of Vienna, (whose lovely violin-music will live, and for qualities analogous to M. Auber's)—so resolute in avoiding all intercourse with his subjects in foreign parts. Were it otherwise, we might ask if M. Auber would not do wisely to try the worth of an English welcome on the occasion of the presentation of his "Fra Diavolo" at the *Lyceum Theatre*? His "Cheval de Bronze," we see, in its amplified and altered form, has entered into rehearsal at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris. Should it succeed, there is a grand Comic Opera—and great will be our pleasure and relief to find such a novelty, after all the horrors and crimes in Music which have been tried of late years.

There is a sort of stage talent which will never grow old, let the waste of time be ever so heavy. Some who, like ourselves, imagined that they had heard and seen their last of M. Frédéric Lemaitre, will be surprised to read that the veteran has been creating a new great part in a five-act drama by M. Séjour, "André Gérard," just given at the *Théâtre Odéon*.—They have been at poor "Williams" again in the French theatres;—M. Dugué having dished up the English dramatist, and his imaginary amours,—with "eye of newt and toe of frog," in an impudent, improbable melo-drama for the *Porte St.-Martin*.

An accident happened on Wednesday night at the Princess's Theatre, between the third and fourth acts of "Richard the Second." The velvet curtain on being raised came into contact with the gas-lights, and was soon in flames. Mrs. Kean, however, had courage to come forward, and entreat the audience to keep their seats, as immediate aid could be commanded. An ample supply of water quickly extinguished the flames. Some dresses were spoiled, and the performances suspended, but the theatre opened as usual on the following evening.

The dispute which has arisen between Miss Fitzpatrick and Mr. Dillon, the lessee of the Lyceum, as to her engagement at that theatre, was on

Saturday settled by a jury. That lady had been engaged for fashionable comedy before the opening of the house, for which, however, the business of the stage subsequently afforded no opportunity. Under these circumstances, the management desired to employ this clever actress in some parts out of her proposed line, but all overtures of the sort were steadily rejected. Under these circumstances, they sought to bring the theatre to a close at Christmas, and thereby terminate Miss Fitzpatrick's engagement. The Court has decided that this cannot be done; and it is fit that the profession in general should know that no theatrical management can legally "break a season to make a season."

MISCELLANEA

The Aquarium.—As the Aquarium has become a household institution, many of our readers may be glad to read the following instructions as to their management, which we collect from a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Institution, by Mr. Warington.—*Water, fresh and marine.*—The water used for the aquarium should be clean, and taken direct from a river, or from a soft spring, and should not have been purified by means of lime. As regards sea water, it should, if possible, be taken at a distance from shore, and at the period of high water. If artificial sea water is employed, it should be made either from the saline matter obtained by the evaporation of sea water, or by the following formula:—Sulphate of magnesia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sulphate of lime, $\frac{2}{3}$ oz.; chloride of sodium, $\frac{4}{3}$ oz.; chloride of magnesium, 6 oz.; chloride of potassium, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; bromide of magnesium, 21 grains; carbonate of lime, 21 grains. These quantities will make ten gallons. The specific gravity of sea water averages about 1.025; and when from evaporation it reaches above this, a little rain or distilled should be added, to restore it to the original density.—*Vegetation.*—The plants best fitted for fresh water are the *vallisneria spiralis*, the *myriophyllum*, *ceratophyllum*, and the *anacharis*, all of them submerged plants, and fulfilling the purposes required most admirably. From the great supply of food in the aquarium, the growth of the *vallisneria* is very rapid, and it requires, therefore, to be thinned by weeding; this should never be done until late in the spring, and on no account in the autumn, as it leaves the tank with a weakened vegetation at the very time that its healthy functions are most required. The vegetation of the ocean is of a totally different character and composition, being very rich in nitrogenous constituents. There are three distinct coloured growths, the brown or olive, the green, and the red. For the purposes of the aquarium, where shallow water subjects are to be kept, the best variety is the green, as the *ulva*, the *enteromorpha*, *vaucheria*, *cladophora*, &c. These should be in a healthy state, and attached to rock or shingle when introduced. We shall have occasion to notice the *rhodospiraea* under the head of Light.—*Scavengers.*—A most important element in establishing and maintaining the permanent balance between the animal and vegetable life; without which no healthy functions can be secured, and the aquarium must become a continued source of trouble, annoyance, and expense. The mollusc which was first employed, the *limnaea stagnalis*, was found to be so voracious, as it increased in size, that it had to be replaced by smaller varieties of *limnea*, *planorbis*, and other species of freshwater snail. The number of these should be adjusted to the quantity of work they are required to perform. In the marine aquarium, the common *periwinkle* fulfills the required duties most efficiently, and is generally pretty active in his movements. The varieties of *trochus* are also most admirable scavengers; but it must be borne in mind that they are accustomed to mild temperatures, and will not live long in a tank liable to much exposure to cold. The *nassa reticulata* not only feeds on the decaying matters exposed on the surface of the rockwork and shingle, but burrows below the sand and pebbles with the long proboscis erected in a vertical position, like the trunk of the elephant, when crossing a river. But in the ocean

there are innumerable scavengers of a totally differing class, as the annelids, chitons, starfish, nudibranch molluscs, &c.; thus affording a most beautiful provision for the removal of decaying animal matter, and converting it into food for both fish and man.—*Light.*—It is most probable that the greater amount of failures with the aquarium have arisen from the want of a proper adjustment of this most important agent; the tendency being generally to afford as much sun's light as possible; but, on consideration, it will be found that this is an erroneous impression. When the rays of light strike the glassy surface of the water, the greater part of them are reflected, and those which permeate are refracted and twisted in various directions by the currents of the water; and where the depth is considerable it would be few rays which would penetrate to the bottom; but let the surface become ruffled by the passing wind, and it is little light that can be transmitted; and when this same disturbing cause lashes into waves and foam, not a ray can pass, and all below must be dark as night. Too much light should therefore be avoided; and the direct action of the sun prevented by means of blinds, stippling, or the like. It is a great desideratum to preserve the growth of the lovely red algae in all their natural beauty, and prevent their being covered with a parasitic growth of green or brown coloured plants; this can be effected by modifying the light which illuminates the aquarium by the intervention of a blue medium, either of stained glass, of tinted varnish, coloured blinds, &c. The tint should be that of the deep sea, a blue free from pink, and having a tendency rather to a green hue. This modified light affects also the health of those creatures which are confined to shallow waters, so that a selection of the inhabitants must be made.—*Heat.*—The proper control of this agent is also most material to the well-being of these tanks, for experience has proved that an increase or diminution of temperature beyond certain limits acts most fatally on many of the creatures usually kept. These limits appear to be from 45° to 75° Fahrenheit. The mean temperature of the ocean is estimated to be about 56°; and this does not vary more than 12° throughout the varying seasons of the year, showing the extreme limits to be from 44° to 68°. Great care should therefore be taken to afford as much protection as possible, by the arrangement of the rockwork, both from the sun's rays by day, and the effects of radiation at night, as from the small volume of water contained in the aquarium these effects are rapidly produced.

—*Food.*—As many persons, to whom those interested in these matters have naturally looked for instruction, have decried the idea of feeding, it will be necessary to offer a few remarks on that point. How creatures, so voracious as most of the denizens of the water are, both fresh and marine, are to thrive without food, is a question it would be difficult to solve; common sense would say they must gradually decrease in size, and ultimately die from starvation. The food employed should be in accordance with the habits of the fish, &c. For the vegetable and mud feeders, *vermicelli*, crushed small, with now and then a little animal food, as worms, small shreds of meat, rasped boiled liver, and the like. For the marine creatures, raw meat dried in the sun and moistened when used, answers very well. Oyster, mussel, cockle, raw fish, shrimps, and the like matters may be employed; these should be cut or pulled into very small pieces, and never more given than they can at once appropriate; and if rejected by one it should be transferred to another, or removed from the tank. In the case of actinia, they require, from their fixed position, that the food should be guided to their tentacles; and if the animal food, of whatever kind, is soaked in a little water, and the water thus impregnated with animal fluids be dropped in moderate quantity into the tank it will afford food for the small *entomostraca* and smaller creatures with which the water abounds, and which constitute the food for many of them.

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1840.	129 5 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
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THE NEW CYLINDER PRIZE FLUTE.—An advertisement is given daily in RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE & CO.'s Musical Instrument Warehouse, 20, Charing Cross, to explain and illustrate the peculiar excellencies of this perfect and beautiful toned Flute, upon which Mr. B. Wells had the honour of performing before Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle. Every kind of Flute upon the new and old systems. Carte's Sketch, price (by post) 1*s.* fully described.

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DURABILITY of GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made to us respecting the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following Testimony from SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.

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